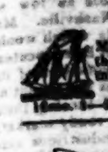
THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.—No. 289. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1829.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, PUBLISHER, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE.—TERMS $8 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

FOR SALEM, MASS.



The schr. NYMPH, John Day, Master. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, at Pine street wharf, or to BACKER, BROWN & CO. No. 60 South Front street.
June 1—tf

TRAVELLERS

Leaving this city with their families or parties, can be accommodated with extra Post Coaches, first rate teams, and careful sober drivers, [illegible] to any part of the United States. Please apply to the subscriber, at the U. S. Mail Coach office, No. [illegible] South Third street.
JAMES REESIDE.
sept. 30—tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FIRST rate plated Gig, made to order; it can be seen at Amos Howell's, corner of Eighth and Arch streets. For particulars, apply at No. 57 Market street.
June 1—tf

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 14, for 1829, to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 17th of December, 1829. Sixty No. Lottery, nine drawn ballots.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$30,000	10 prizes of	$600
1	10,000	10	500
2	5,000	10	400
1	4,210	10	300
10	1,000	23	200

And 61 prizes of 100, besides many others too numerous to mention.

Tickets and shares to be had at FULLER & BARSTOW'S Lucky Office, No. 135 Chesnut street.

ANOTHER CAPITAL.

10, 42, 47, a prize of $1000, was sold in a whole ticket, last Saturday, by FULLER & BARSTOW, and cashed by them also, on Monday, Nov. 23d, 1829.
FULLER & BARSTOW,
135 Chesnut street.
nov. 24—tf

Turner's New Dramatic Repository.

FORREST, Cooper, Mrs. [illegible], Miss Clara Fisher, Mr and Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Austin, Miss Kelly, Simpson, Finn, &c.—All the Plays, &c. in which these celebrated Actors perform, may be had at Turner's New Dramatic Repository, No. 8 Arcade; and nearly all the popular Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Melo Drames, and Farces, acted in America.

A few copies of the Hypocrite; Merchant's Wedding; Evadne; Caswallon; Richelieu; Tempest; Rienzi; Othello; Macbeth; King Lear; Virginius; Brutus; Damon and Pythias; William Tell; Pizarro; Deaf and Dumb; Paul Pry; Stranger; As you Like it, &c. &c.

Also, Dixon's New Comic Song Books, containing all the popular and admired songs of Sloman, Dixon, Andrews, Roberts, and all the choice Spirits of the Age. The Side Cracker; Tippy Brown's Comic Songster; New Medley of Sentimental and Comic Songs; Theatrical Budgets, Terpsichorean; Sloman's and Dixon's Drolleries, &c. &c.
nov. 18—tf

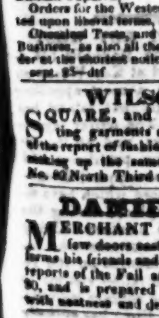
Ohio and Mississippi Steam Packets.

THE following Boats will ply regularly during the ensuing season, between NEW ORLEANS, LOUISVILLE and intermediate Ports; carrying freight and passengers, upon the most reasonable terms:—

Uncle Sam, Captain	Hulbert	500 tons.
Brandywine,	Gordon	400
Caledonia,	Russell	370
Philadelphia,	Vail	350
Amazon,	M'Gregor	350
Mohican,	Findren	350
Daniel Boone,	Lansdale	270
Cavalier,	Wilson	200

These boats are of the first class, and commanded by experienced men. It is intended to despatch three per week from New Orleans, by which Shippers will avoid delay, and being able to designate the boats, effect insurance upon the best terms. The Subscribers, as agents, will receive and forward goods to any port upon the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers.
YORKE, MACALESTER & CO.
Commission Merchants, New Orleans.
For further information apply to
MACALESTER & YORKE,
No. 8 Minor Street.
nov. 13—tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.



NORTH & WARRIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 17 Franklin Place,
Near the Post Office, have constantly for sale, a large and fresh assortment of
DRUGS,
FAMILY MEDICINES, PAINTS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,
Of their own manufacture, among which are the following, viz—

400 boxes Pittsburgh Window Glass, of various sizes, (Johnson's brand,)	Sal Saturni,
200 gross long Vials Corks,	Oil Vitriol,
300 lb. Brazil Wood, (true,)	Jalap Pulv.
700 lb. Gum Olibanum,	Rhubarb do.
1500 lb. English Copperas,	Cassia in matts,
Castor Oil,	Barks,
Calomel,	Magnesia,
Sulphate Quinine,	Refined Camphor,
Ext. Glycyrrhiza,	Ink Powders, superior,
Alcohol in barrels,	Cologne Water, (warranted equal to the imported,)
Balsam Capaiva,	Indelible Ink, in square boxes.

Orders for the Western Country, and for Shipping, executed upon liberal terms, at reduced prices.

Chemical Tests, and every article connected with the Drug Business, as also all the late Pharmaceuticals, prepared to order at the shortest notice, and warranted of the best quality.
sept. 25—tf

WILSON'S PATENT

SQUARE, and Instructions in the art of cutting garments agreeably to his system, engraving of the report of fashions, accompanied with directions for making up the same, to be had at the Agent's Office No. 82 North Third street.
nov. 2—tf

DANIEL R. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 126 Arch, a few doors east of Fourth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received, reports of the Fall and Winter fashions, for 1829 and 30, and is prepared to fill all orders entrusted to him with neatness and despatch.
nov. 2—tf

FOR SALE,
2,000 BUSHELS OF POTATOES,

ON board schr. Governor Brooks, from the Eastern part of Maine, and now laying at the lower side of Chesnut street wharf. Apply to the captain on board, or at the store of
HIRAM FOX,
57 South Wharves.
nov. 20—tf

THE BOY'S OWN BOOK.

A COMPLETE encyclopedia of all the diversions, athletic, scientific, and recreative, of Boyhood and Youth—just received and for sale by
E. LITTELL & BROTHER,
S. W. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets.
dec. 2—tf

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

150 BOXES cotton and wool Cards, for sale low, by
G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,
No. 140 Market street.
aug. 12—tf

Cavallo's Philosophy—New Edition.

TOWAR & HOGAN, No. 255 Market street, have just published the fourth edition of "Cavallo's Elements of Natural or Experimental Philosophy," with additional notes, selected from various authors, by F. X. [illegible].
nov. 30—tf

THE BOY'S OWN BOOK.

FOR sale by THOMAS T. ASH, 139 Chesnut street, THE BOY'S OWN BOOK, a complete encyclopedia of all the diversions, athletic, scientific, and recreative of boyhood and youth.
Also, THE PEARL and JUVENILE KEEPSAKE.
nov. 30—tf

LIFE IN LONDON.

Yesterday, Oct. 20th, a young man, genteelly dressed in black, and wearing a remarkably large pair of silver spectacles, was brought before Mr. Conant, in custody of one of the new police, charged with the following singular robbery:—

A young female employed in the establishment of Messrs. Rathmacher and Broadwood, musical-instrument-makers, in Charles-street, Soho-square, stated that about one o'clock that day the prisoner came into her employer's shop, where she alone was in attendance, and asked to look at one of their best guitars, which she accordingly showed him, and after trying its qualities, by which she saw that he was a perfect master of the instrument, and telling her he was very well known to Mr. Rathmacher, he requested she would oblige him with a glass of water, which she brought him; after drinking this, he begged that she might bring him a second glass of water, which she also did, having to go each time out of the shop; and after swallowing the second he begged for a third glass, saying that he was exceedingly thirsty. When she returned, however, with the third glass, she found that the prisoner had bolted, and had taken with him the guitar. She immediately gave the alarm, and the prisoner was pursued by several persons, but was not taken until he doubled back himself again upon the shop in the course of the chase, and brought back the guitar with him, being almost breathless when he entered the shop, and he then said that he had merely run after a friend whom he saw passing on horseback, to whom he wished to speak, but could not overtake him. One of the police, however, who had joined in the chase, came in immediately after, and took the prisoner into custody. The witness said that she would not have been so incautious as to have left the prisoner alone in the shop on three successive occasions, when she went for the water, but that she saw by his performance on the instrument, that he was most likely a professor, and that he said he was well known to Mr. Rathmacher. She did not herself, she said, see the prisoner run out of the shop with the guitar, being absent at the time, but she saw him bring it back after missing it and giving the alarm.

The Magistrate asked if there was any person present who actually saw the prisoner run out of the shop with the guitar?

Several witnesses here came forward, and said that they all saw the prisoner running as fast as he could across Oxford-street, and through Hanway-yard, with the guitar, and they chased him until they hunted him back again to Charles-street, where he entered the complainant's shop, but not one of these witnesses saw him go out from the shop with the property.

An elderly decent-looking man now singled himself out very slowly from the crowd in the office, and said that he believed he was the only person who saw the prisoner run out of the shop with the guitar.

"And how did you happen to see him?" said the Magistrate. "Because, your Worship," said the witness, "I was watching him outside the door."

Mr. Conant—What were you watching him for; do you know him then? Witness—A little, your Worship, and that little is rather too much, he has done me out of 2l. 5s. 6d.

"How is that," said the Magistrate. "What are you?" "My name, your Worship, is James Allen, and I am the man wot drives the hackney coach No. 549."

Mr. Conant—Well, tell us what you know of the prisoner. "Last night, your Worship," said coachee, "this gentleman came to my stand in Tottenham-court road, and got into my coach, and two very respectable-looking females along with him, and desired me to drive them to Greenwich. I at first rather objected to go such a distance at that late hour, as it was then past nine o'clock, and said that if I did go my fare would be rather heavy; and I told him what it was, but the gentleman said that was a mere trifle to him, and if I drove well he would not mind doubling it. Accordingly, your Worship, I set off with my fare to Greenwich, and when we got there he desired me to pull up at the Ship Tavern, where the gentleman got out, leaving the two ladies in the coach, and had something to drink by himself at the bar, for I could see him, and I expected that he would ask me to take a drop of summut, as I had come so far, but he did'nt do it, your Worship. He then got into the coach again, and desired me to drive them to Horn Fair, that was then going on below Woolwich, and I took them there, and they stopped at the Swan, and desired me to wait for them until they were ready to get into the coach again. They remained at the Swan about three hours, but never asked me to take bit or sup, and then got into the coach, and desired me to drive them to the Commercial-road in the city, where we got to about five o'clock this morning, and I pulled up at a house there that the gentleman told me, and the two ladies got out of the coach, and went into the house, and then, for the first time, I suspected what they were, from the sort of house they stopped at. The gentleman wanted to go into the house too, but I said no, if he pleased, until he paid my fare, as I now began to be rather uncomfortable in my mind, and he then told me that he had not a farthing of money, which shocked me very much; but he said that if I would drive him to the house of a gentleman in Bloomsbury-square, he would then get plenty of money, and pay me. By this time, you see, your worship," said poor coachee, "my horses were completely knocked up, having been out nine hours, and gone above twenty-five miles, and I said that I must take them home, and put them up, to which the gentleman consented. I then drove to the yard where I kept my horses, and after putting them up I walked with the gentleman to Bloomsbury-square; where he gave a loud knock, as if it was his own house, at a door; and when it was opened the gentleman of the house came out, and he seemed to know the prisoner very well. But when the prisoner asked him to lend him three sovereigns, the gentleman's reply was, "No, Sir, I will not lend you another shilling; because I am sure it will do you no service, and although I have a great respect for your father, I have very little for you. You came here yesterday and drank two bottles of my wine, and borrowed two sovereigns and a half from me, and then go off to a fair and spend my money, and defraud this coachman, and you a married man, too," and having said this the gentleman slapped the door in the prisoner's face. "I then, your worship," said coachee, "began to think I was 'clean done,' and I was almost dead beat with fatigue, and told the prisoner so; but he desired me not to be in the least afraid, for that if I would walk with him to Whitechapel—(a loud laugh)—there was a friend of his there who would give him the money at once. Well, your Worship, I went to Whitechapel, and there he also knocked at a gentleman's house, but was also refused a loan of any money.—The prisoner, however, said it was no matter, for that when we got back to Soho-square—(A laugh)—he had a friend there, from whom he was sure to get as much money as he wanted, but in the mean time said, that he should want breakfast, and asked me, your Worship, if I had any money—(Loud laughter.)—I said I had; so we went into a coffee-house and had our breakfasts."

Mr. Conant—And you paid for it, I suppose? Coachee—I did, your worship, and we then set out to go to Soho-square; but the prisoner said that he was very tired, and he should like a cab, so we had a cab, your worship, to bring us to Soho-square.

Mr. Conant—And you paid for the cab, I suppose, too? Coachee—I did, your worship—(Roars of laughter)—and when we came to Soho-square the prisoner went into the music-shop, where he said he would get the money, and told me to wait outside; and while I was waiting I saw the prisoner run out of the shop with the guitar in his hands, and he ran [illegible] like lightning, without saying a word about the money, and that's all I know about the matter, your worship.

"That's quite enough, indeed, I think," said the Magistrate, "you are certainly the most accommodating hackney-coachman I ever met with. How much does the prisoner owe you altogether?" Coachee—Why, your worship, my fare alone is 2l.; then there is 5s. for the breakfast, and half-a-crown for the cab; making 2l. 5s. 6d.

The prisoner, who said his name was John Phillips, and that he was a professor of music, residing in the Blackheath-road, Greenwich, admitted that every word the coachman said was perfectly correct, and no man, he said, could have behaved better or more civilly or liberally than the coachman did, but he denied any intention of stealing the guitar. The fact was, he said, he wanted to hire one, and while he was trying this instrument in the shop, he saw a friend go by on horseback, and he ran after, but could not overtake him, and he then ran back again to the shop with the guitar.

The policeman who had charge of the prisoner said, that the prisoner never directed his course back to the shop until he saw that he could not escape, and then he wound his course round, and was regularly hunted back.

On searching the prisoner a bill was found on him for some music, &c. had of Mr. Erard, the harp-maker, in Berners-street, and the magistrate thinking that some fraud might have been practised on Mr. Erard too by the prisoner, he was sent for, and on his seeing the prisoner standing within the bar, he said, that he knew him very well, he was the son, Mr. Erard said, of a most respectable and clever man, Mr. Phillips, the organist of Greenwich church, and who has held that situation for 25 years, and is an extensive teacher of music besides; but for some years past he has lost his sight, and the prisoner always accompanies him to town, and assists him in teaching, being himself a professor of music also. The prisoner had called at his (Mr. Erard's) house the day before, and had the bill for music found on him given to him, but this was on his father's account, and he (Mr. Erard) had no fear at all as to the payment, for the elder Mr. Phillips was not only a man of excellent character, but of good property. Mr. Erard said he was quite surprised and sorry to hear the coachman's history, particularly as the prisoner is very well known to be a married man.

Mr. Rathmacher said, that although the prisoner said he knew him when he came to the shop, it was not true, for he had never seen nor heard of him before.

Mr. Erard said, that he wondered at that, too, for almost every one in the trade in London know old Mr. Phillips, the prisoner's father, and indeed the prisoner himself, through his father.

Mr. Rathmacher seemed very little disposed to prosecute, for he said, that when he prosecuted Mrs. Stamp Sutton Cooke, for defrauding him of a piano forte, for which she was transported, he was occupied nine days at a police-office, and as many more at the sessions, and all he got for his expenses was 10s.

The Magistrate said, that this was a case which he must certainly send before a jury, and committed the prisoner for trial.

The only real and undeserving sufferer in the transaction is the poor coachman.

From a late English publication.

THE EVENING AFTER THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

————wander o'er this bloody field,
To book our dead, and then to bury them;
To sort our nobles from our common men;
For many—
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood.
Shakspeare's Henry V.

The last gleam of fading sun-shine fell upon the rout of Waterloo. The finest army, for its numbers, that France had ever embattled in a field, was utterly defeated; and the dynasty of that proud spirit for whom Europe was too little, was over.

Night came, but it brought no respite to the shattered army of Napoleon; and the moon rose upon the "broken host," to light the victors to their prey. The British, forgetting their fatigue, pressed on the rear of the flying enemy; and the roads, covered with the dead and dying, and obstructed by broken equipages and deserted guns, became almost impassable to the fugitives, and hence the slaughter from Waterloo to Genappe was frightful. But wearied with blood (for the French, throwing away their arms to expedite their flight, offered no resistance,) and exhausted with hunger and fatigue, the British relaxed gradually, and at Genappe ceased altogether. The infantry bivouacked for the night around the farm houses of Caillou and Belle Alliance, and the light cavalry, some miles further on, halted and abandoned the work of death to their fresher and more sanguinary allies.—Nothing, indeed, could surpass the desperate and unrelenting animosity of the Prussians towards the French. Repose and plunder were sacrificed to revenge. The memory of the former defeat, insult and oppression, now produced a dreadful retaliation, and overpowered every feeling of humanity. The *væ victis* was pronounced, and thousands besides those who perished in the field fell that night beneath the Prussian lance and sabre. In vain a feeble effort was made by the French to barricade the streets of Genappe and interrupt the progress of the conquerors. Blucher forced the passage with his cannon, and so entirely had the defeat of Waterloo extinguished the spirit and destroyed the discipline of the remnant of Napoleon's army, that the wild hurra of the pursuers, or the very blast of a Prussian trumpet, became the signal of flight and terror.

But, although the French army had ceased to exist as such, and now (to use the phrase of a Prussian officer) exhibited rather the flight of a scattered horde of barbarians, than the retreat of a disciplined body, never had it, in the proudest days of its glory, shown greater devotion to its leader, or displayed more desperate and unyielding bravery than during the long and sanguinary battle of the 18th. The plan of Napoleon's attack was worthy of his martial renown; it was unsuccessful; but this be ascribed to the true cause—the heroic and enduring courage of the troops and the man to whom he was opposed. Wellington without that army, or that army without Wellington, must have fallen beneath the splendid efforts of Napoleon.

While a mean attempt has been made to lower the military character of that great warrior, who is now no more, those who would libel Napoleon rob Wellington of half his glory. It may be the proud boast of England's hero that the conquerors of Europe fell before him, not in the wane of his genius, but in the full possession of those martial talents which placed him foremost in the list of conquerors—leading that very army which had overthrown every power that had [illegible] perfect in its discipline, flushed with recent success, and confident of approaching victory.

At Genappe, and not, as generally believed, at La Belle Alliance, Wellington and Blucher met after the battle. [illegible] 'Twas said that he was deeply affected, as, by the pale moonlight, he unwillingly surveyed the terrible scene of slaughter he passed by, and that he bitterly lamented a victory which had been achieved at the expense of many personal friends, and thousands of his gallant soldiery.

When the next sun rose, the field of battle presented a tremendous spectacle of carnage [illegible] suffering in its terrible variety, was disgustingly exhibited. The dead lay there in thousands—with them human pain and agony were over; [illegible] upon the plain of Waterloo, in the full pride of life and manhood, were stretched upon the earth, [illegible] upon the field in helpless [illegible].

Nor was war's misery confined to man. Thousands of wounded horses were strewn over the scene of slaughter. Some lay quietly on the ground, cropping the grass within their reach; some with deep moaning expressed their sufferings, while others, maddened with pain,

"Yerk'd out their armed heels at their dead masters,
Killing them twice."

When day came, and it was possible to send relief to the wounded, many circumstances tended to retard the welcome succour. The great road to Brussels, from heavy rains, and the incessant passage of artillery, [illegible] was so much cut up, as to materially retard the [illegible] of Belgic humanity both slow and difficult. Up to the very gates of Brussels, "war's very worst results" were visible. The struggles of expiring nature had enabled some to reach the city. Many, however, had perished in the attempt; and dying on the road side, covered the causeway with their bodies. Pits, rudely dug, and scarcely moulded over, received the corpses, which daily became more offensive from the heat; and the same sod, at the verge of the forest, covered "the horse and his rider."

When such evidence of destruction was apparent at a distance from the field, what a display of devastation the narrow theatre of yesterday's conflict must have presented! Fancy may conceive it; but description must necessarily be scanty and imperfect. On the small surface of two square miles, it was ascertained that 50,000 men and horses were lying! The luxurious crop of ripe grain which had covered the field of battle was reduced to litter, and beaten into the earth; and the surface, trodden down by the cavalry, and furrowed deeply by cannon-wheels, was strewn with many a relic of the fight. Helmets and cuirasses, shattered fire-arms and broken swords; all the variety of military ornaments, lancer caps and Highland bonnets, uniforms of every color, plume and pennon, musical instruments, the apparatus of artillery, drums, bugles; but, good God! why dwell on the harrowing picture of a "foughten field?"—each and every ruinous display bore a mute testimony to the misery of such a battle.

Could the melancholy appearance of a field of death be heightened, it would be by witnessing the researches of the living amidst its desolation for the objects of their love. Mothers and wives and children for days were occupied in that mournful duty; and the confusion of the corpses, friend and foe intermingled as they were, often rendered the attempt at recognizing individuals difficult, and in some cases impossible.

In many places the dead lay four deep upon each other, marking the spot some British square had occupied, when exposed for hours to the murderous fire of a French battery. Outside, lancer and cuirassier were scattered thickly on the earth. Madly attempting to force the serried bayonets of the British, they had fallen in the bootless essay, by the musketry of the inner files. Farther on you traced the spot where the cavalry of France and England had encountered.—Chasseur and hussar were intermingled, and the heavy Norman horse of the Imperial Guard were interspersed with the grey chargers which had carried Albion's chivalry. Here the Highlander and tirailleur lay, side by side, together; and the heavy dragoon, with "green Erin's" badge upon his helmet, was grappled in death with the Polish lancer.

On the summit of the ridge, where the ground lay cumbered with dead, and trodden fetlock, deep in mud and gore, by the frequent rush of rival cavalry, the thick-strewn corpses of the Imperial Guard pointed out the spot where the last effort of Napoleon had been defeated. Here, in column, that favoured corps, on whom his last chance rested, had been annihilated. The advance and repulse of the guard was traceable by a mass of fallen Frenchmen. In the hollow below, the last struggle of France had been vainly made. The old guard, when the middle battalions had been forced back, attempted to meet the British, and afford time for their disorganized companions to rally. Here the British left, which had converged upon the French centre, had come up; and here the bayonet had closed the contest.

It was at the first light of morning that a solitary party were employed in the place we have described, examining the dead, who there lay thickly. There were no plunderers; one, wrapped in a cloak, directed the researches of the rest, who seemed acting under the stranger's control, and from their dress appeared to be Belgian peasants. Suddenly the muffled person uttered a wild cry, and rushing over a pile of corpses, hurried to a spot where a soldier was seated beside a fallen officer. Feeble as his own strength was, he had exerted it to protect the wounded man. His musket was placed beside him for defence, and his own sufferings seemed forgotten in his solicitude for the person he was watching. The noise, occasioned by the hasty approach of the unlooked for strangers, roused the wounded officer; he feebly raised his head; "It is hersell!" he faintly muttered, and next moment sunk in the arms of Mary Davidson!

FROM ENGLISH JOURNALS.

LAMBETH-STREET, Oct. 16.

[illegible]

DUBLIN POLICE.

A REPENTANT DESERTER.—On Saturday, two (naturally) broad-shouldered, narrow-waisted, high-hipped, and proportionably shaped privates of the 8th, brought before the Magistrates of the Head-Office a deserter. On their being ushered into the board-room, a dialogue, to the following effect, took place:—

Magistrate—Well, what do you want?

Deserter—Faith, we want for nothing, Sir; we are altogether now in his Majesty's service.

Magistrate—What do you mean by all together? Do you mean to insult the Bench?

First soldier—No, no, your honour; begging your pardon for his offence, I'll explain every thing to you.

Second soldier—Stop, I say, Jack; stop, I'll tell the whole of it.

First soldier—No, I be d——d if you do; do you think I've no tongue to speak, and tell the ins and outs of it to his Worship?

Deserter—Will your honour hear plain talk, with all obedience to you?

Magistrate—Certainly. Be done, soldiers.

Deserter—I am a country boy, your honour, and I yesterday gave myself up (becaze I dezarted) to these soldiers, and they both told me it was necessary that I should come here, in order that they should swear to the truth of every thing that happened me since I dezarted, and here I am, and let them swear as they please against me, I'll give my oath to the whole of it.

I cannot get at the bottom of the case. I do not understand the thing. Come, deserter, and tell me the whole of your story. Anan! You mean me, I suppose; then I'll tell you in two words all about it. I am a dezarter from the 7th Hussars, and I surrendered myself to these men, and asked them to take care of me in the King's name.

Then you have voluntarily given yourself up as a deserter?—Not a doubt of it.

Where were you enlisted?—In Dublin.

When?—Oh! not long ago, your honour.

Were you long joined to the regiment?—My heart and soul always joined it, but I did'nt myself more than two days; still, wherever I went, I always drank long life to his Majesty's forces.

But you did not fight?—Fight, your honour! Oh, egad I am none of them; I am as quiet a boy, even at fair or pattern, as ever your honour knew, and that's my caracter.

Then pray now where lay the regiment when you deserted?—In Shelbourne Barrack, at the Green, your honour.

Shelbourne Barrack! Shelbourne Barrack! why that's a long time ago. Not more, your Worship, than 14 or 15 years.

Magistrate (surprised)—And now you voluntarily give yourself up as a deserter!—Yes, your honour.

Again I say why!—Because, your honour, every thing is quiet, and Mr. O'Connell says we are all one people.

LAMBETH-STREET.

THIEF'S STRATAGEM.—A young man, assuming the gait and garb of a sailor, who gave his name John Adams, but who was immediately recognized as having been for the last seven years a notorious thief, was charged, under the following circumstances:—The details afford a striking example of that inexhaustible fund of stratagem which attaches to the more experienced class of thieves in pursuit of their object. The man, in the early part of the week, called at the brewery of —— Tickle, Esq. in Whitechapel, and ascertained that that gentleman was out of town. He presented himself next morning at his family residence in Upper Clapton, and demanded, with great importunity, to see Mrs. Tickle, giving in, at the same time, one of Mr. Tickle's cards, and asserting that he had been just sent from the brewery. He was shown into the parlour, and then inquired of the lady, in a tone of seeming anxiety, how his benefactor and all the dear children were. "For,"

[illegible]

"Middlesex, to wit,—David Woolfe, of No. 9, Rose-street, King-street, Covent-garden, in the county of Middlesex, general dealer, maketh oath and saith, that he, this deponent, has heard read an article in the public journals of the 10th July instant, describing the capture of Isaac Solomons; and this deponent further saith, that, to his knowledge, the same is in such public journals truly and faithfully set forth, he, the deponent, having been at the time the said Isaac Solomons was captured, at his store or shop, situate in Macquarrie-street, Hobart-town.

The mark
X
of David Woolfe.

"Sworn at the Police-office, Lambeth-street,
"Whitechapel, this 22d day of July, 1829.
"Before me, ———."

Mr. WYATT, having carefully looked over the document, said that although it might not be perfectly regular, he would permit the applicant to swear to it. This, however, at the same time, he must tell him, that it was one of such a description and nature, as could not hereafter legally be acted on.

The Reporter—It is not with the intention, sir, of its being made a legal instrument that it is offered to you; it is solely for the purpose of confuting a contradiction broached in some papers to an article which I furnished, describing the capture of Ikey Solomons, the matter of which I received from the applicant, Woolfe.—My veracity has been called in question, and I am anxious, as far as is in my power, to lay satisfactory proof before the editor that I am guiltless of the fabrication imputed to me.

Mr. WYATT here handed the affidavit to Mr. WALKER, who, after also having examined it, said that he had the strongest objection to the reception of voluntary oaths, and especially when he thought, as in this instance, they might be dispensed with. The parties taking such oaths were not liable to any legal punishment, and therefore in a moral point of view, the practice was calculated to lessen the sense of the sacredness and solemnity of the obligation of an oath. For these reasons generally, and not that he had any particular objection to the application made to him, he would rather decline receiving the applicant's affidavit, and he did so with the less reluctance, as his declaration and willingness to subscribe to the truth of its contents would probably answer all the purposes which were sought to be accomplished.

The Reporter admitted the force of the learned magistrate's observations, but at the same time urged, that if the affidavit was sworn to, it would be much more satisfactory to those gentlemen and the public, in whose opinion he wished to stand correct. At his solicitation, Woolfe was then called in and questioned. He was asked if the affidavit had been read to him and if its contents were true. He replied in the affirmative, and said they certainly were. He had not known, he said, Ikey Solomons in this country, [illegible] he was apprehended at his shop in Hobart-town, on which occasion he, (Woolfe,) happened to be present. He, however, knew both of his sons, who were fellow-passengers with him on

their voyage from Sydney to Hobart town, and one of them told him that his father Ikey lived, and kept a store at the latter place, and solicited him to call, and bring as many of the ship's company in which he was to return to England, as he could prevail on to deal with him. He did so, and it was while purchasing some articles that the constables came into his shop and apprehended Ikey.

The Magistrates turned to the Reporter, and said that they thought that this full and ample declaration ought to satisfy him; and the Rev. Mr. Matthias, who was on the bench, observed, that he could not possibly see what motive Woolfe could have in view by fabricating such a tale, for, if false, it must shortly be discovered.

Woolfe reiterated his assertion that the account was true, and again offered to swear to it; but this the Reporter, the Bench appearing averse, did not press for, and the former left the office, expressing his willingness, if hereafter thought necessary, to come forward at the shortest notice.

In addition to the above, we can state on the best authority, that orders were several months since sent out to Hobart-town by Government for the apprehension of Solomons; and that when he first landed in the colony he took up his quarters at Mr. Newman's, the chief officer of police, in whose family his wife then was living as a domestic.

A circular of the new minister of the interior, dated Sept. 8, characterises engravings representing the duke de Reichstadt as seditious: and a p intseller, named Decrouan, and his wife, appeared on the 25th ult. before the tribunal of correctional police of the Orient, upon the double charge of having, in contravention of the law of March 25, 1822, exposed engravings, first representing the Duke de Reichstadt: and second, not authorised by the government. The trial excited great interest, and the court was much crowded. Pains seemed to have been taken to give the indictment a political colouring, and it contained the following passage, transcribed literally from the circular:—"For prints engraved, or done in lithography, on which Buonaparte figures as general, representing battles, and having an historical character, permission may be given. But a distinction is made with respect to prints engraved, or done in lithography, which represent his son, the duke de Reichstadt, as those who seek to circulate the portrait of the latter must do so from malevolence." The defendant denied that he was the author of the engravings, and said that they had been sent to him in the usual course of business. He also said that he was not aware that the sale or exposure of them was forbidden: they were bought and sold in confidence. The attorney-general, after citing the circular, argued for a sentence of condemnation and a fine of 50f. against the husband alone. The court, after some deliberation, acquitted the female defendant, and condemned Decrouan to three days imprisonment and a fine of 10f., the minimum of punishment, he not having proved that he had authority to publish the engravings in question. He was acquitted of the first part of the charge. It is thought that there will be many similar prosecutions founded upon the conviction.—*Messager des Chambres.*

SALMON FISHERY IN SCOTLAND.

From the Inverness Courier.

Our readers will observe in our Paper this week, and in some of our recent numbers, observations from correspondents on the late Act for regulating Salmon Fisheries in Scotland, which, coming as they do from intelligent and practical men, are entitled to some consideration. By prohibiting all fishing until the 1st of February, the Act has certainly pressed with great severity on the Northern fishers, and we know of one gentleman who has lost at least 500*l.* per annum by it. The Ness is one of the earliest fishing rivers in Scotland, being, from the immense depth of the lake from which it derives its source, considerably milder in temperature than almost any other stream. Hence it is early frequented by the fish, and its proprietors had an almost undivided monopoly of the market for fully two months in every season. One of our correspondents, Mr. Fraser, of Dochnalurg, has, we are glad to find, been long engaged in minute observations on the natural history and habits of the salmon, and has accumulated a vast variety of curious information on the subject, which we trust he will lay before the public. Natural history of all kinds is one of the most pleasing and interesting of studies, and, as honest Izaak Walton says of Angling, "it is like the mathematics, never fully learned, or at least never without room for new experiments." The attachment of the salmon to his native stream, like that of young pigeons to their first dovecote, is well known, and the struggles he will undergo from weirs, waterfalls, &c. to reach it, is equally remarkable. His rapid growth is also a curious trait in his history. Mr. Fraser informs us that in February last he marked several young salmon by cutting off part of their fins, and then recommitted them to their native element, the pure waters of Loch Ness. On the first of September following, he again caught two of the fish, precisely at the same spot, and though neither of them when first taken could weigh more than five pounds, they had, in the interval, after their pilgrimage to the sea, almost trebled their bulk, each weighing about fourteen pounds. Mr. Fraser has also discovered that the fry will frequently remain alive at least four months—from 1st April to 1st August—buried amongst sand and shingle in the spawning beds, till a swell in the river penetrates their recesses and afford them the means of extricating themselves. Minute facts and observations of this sort all tend to illustrate the secret operations of nature, and should not be lost. They are valuable, too, in pointing to useful conclusions, for it is obvious that by attending to the condition of the spawning beds, and supplying them when dry with a lead of water, the fish might be multiplied almost *ad infinitum.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INVERNESS COURIER.

SIR,—In a former letter I promised to submit to your readers a plan by which the evils attendant on the late Act for regulating our Scottish Fisheries would be wholly obviated. Regulations of this kind are easily framed, but the following are the result of long experience and observation, and would tend to increase the number of salmon on a river with the same certainty and facility that I can increase my flock of [illegible] by adding to the number of ewes.

First—All rivers producing clean salmon should be allowed to be fished from St. Andrew's day to the tenth August in the first year; to the 20th August in the second and third years; and in the fourth year to return to the same period as the first. The fish left in the first year would in the second and third years return full grown salmon, and would when [illegible] be worth fully a shilling per pound to the [illegible] men, whereas they are not worth more than 2d. per pound when taken in August or September.

Second—[illegible] or their overseers, or the river keepers, ought to visit the spawning beds on all rivers occasionally, from December to the 1st of August, in order to draw a small lead of water from the nearest high grounds on such of the spawning beds as appear on dry ground. By this means the ova would be kept fresh, and also each of the salmon might preserve thousands of ova and living fry in their [illegible]. For want of such assistance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], &c. I am therefore disposed to consider this regulation as of the highest importance. Every practical fisherman who has paid attention to the history and habits of the salmon will at once perceive its great utility.

Third—Every facility should be afforded for the passage of the fry. The cruive gaps should be opened twice a week from the 1st Feb. to the 1st June, to let the spent salmon fry pass to the sea. Sluices, as of old, should be opened above the wheels of all mills in rivers for the same purpose, and these sluices should be entirely open when the machinery is undergoing repair, and from Saturday night to Monday morning. The cruive part of all yairs should be made of four-inch net so let the fry pass through from the 1st of April to the 1st of June. With the same view a "hake" should be placed at the lower outlets of all cruive dykes.—Both should be kept clear under a penalty for neglect. At present it is utterly impossible that the fry can pass, and thousands are every season picked up by sea-gulls and ducks. After the 1st June the cruives of yairs should be made of wooden or wicker-work, as at present, that the proprietors might not be subjected to any loss by the passage of herrings, trouts, &c.

Fourth—Renters of fishings might keep out their boat and herring net for the purpose of taking all sorts of trouts, char, pike, &c. In close time it would be necessary to limit their time from ten to four o'clock. At all times, however, heritors or such gentlemen as had obtained their permission, might be allowed to angle for all sorts of trout.

The foregoing appear to me to be highly important regulations, the establishment of which would be attended with the best results. Of course some additional provisions would be required, and full protection ought to be extended to the rivers. Poachers should be summoned by the river-keepers before the Water Baillie for the time being, but his own and witnesses' oaths should be taken on his behalf—A right from which the present act unjustly debars alleged offenders. If but half the attention, Mr. Editor, had been bestowed on this important branch of our national productions and revenue, that has been extended to others, we should not have heard such frequent and general complaints of the falling off in the number of salmon. I hope, however, that some of our public-spirited proprietors and Members of Parliament will be induced to reconsider the subject, and to propose some modification of the present existing Act, "which (to use the words of Junius) can only pass without censure when it passes without observation."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. F.

TRADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The following statement shows the increase of trade in the valley of the Mississippi, for the last two years, as exhibited by the amount of products carried to New Orleans.

		1826.	1827.	1828.
Bacon	hhds	470	1,539	3,017
Do.	casks	302	554	1,050
Do.	boxes	143	274	1,110
Hams	hhds	600	1,011	1,432
Beef	bbls	1,933	1,792	6,922
Flour	bbls	120,004	131,086	150,502
Lard	kegs	51,051	85,065	115,035
Do.	bbls	314	855	1,085
Lead	pigs	86,802	198,405	184,712
Pork	bbls	33,603	25,407	35,815
Do.	bulk	929,051	951,308	[illegible]
Tobacco	hhds	10,315	31,704	30,224
Whiskey	bbls	10,925	35,002	44,307

All other articles of Western products in the same proportion.

PHILADELPHIA:

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, 1829.

Appointments by the Governor.

JOHN P. BINNS, Esq. to be Clerk of the Orphans Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, in the place of John L. Woolf, Esq. resigned.

RICHARD WILLING, Jr. Esq. to be an alderman of the city of Philadelphia, in the room of J. P. D. Muhlenburg, Esq. resigned.

A gentleman, who arrived from CARLISLE last evening, relates the following occurrence. Mr. Swords, a farmer of Cumberland county, hired, not long since, a man named M'Laughlin, who came recently to this country. A few days ago, M'Laughlin, having been sent out with a wagon and team, and not returning at the proper hour, Mr. Swords went to see what had become of him. Mr. Swords was afterwards found with a wound passing through the eye into the brain. He was then speechless, and died not long after. M'Laughlin made his appearance, and said that Mr. Swords, meeting him in the road, after using rough language, had proceeded to blows; that he, M'Laughlin, then ran to the wagon, seized a pitchfork, and thrust it into the face of the deceased. M'Laughlin has been committed for trial.

Great Fire in Camden, S. C.

Extract of a letter dated Camden, (S. C.) Nov. 24:—"With infinite regret I inform you of the calamity with which our town was visited last night, about 11 o'clock—the whole of the square on both sides of Broad, between King and De Kalb streets, is reduced to ashes. This square comprises all between the market house and McAdams' Tavern; Mr. Joseph Goodman's house, and Nixon's large building on the opposite side of the street, and all the rest on either side, except Dr. Blanding's drug store, and a barber's shop, are totally consumed. The goods and furniture, to some extent, of nearly all the sufferers have been saved. I think the loss will be $100,000.—The fire originated in one of the out buildings on Dr. Blanding's premises, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary."

Another letter of the same date, says:—"We had a great fire here last night, which began about 11 o'clock, and has burnt about twenty valuable buildings in the lower part of the town. There was a great destruction of property, the wind being very high. I think the loss will be one hundred thousand dollars. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It is now 6 o'clock, A. M. and about an hour since I returned home, after being absent five hours in the lower part of the town, to witness the desolation of a good part of it now laid in ashes.—The fire originated in the Livery Stable of James Smith, which was unoccupied; the wind being high, the fire spread with great rapidity. The small brick store of Dr. Wm. Blanding, was burned; and owing to the wind, the fire communicated to the building of Mr. Jugnot, from thence across the street to Mr. Allens, and also down the same side of the way, and levelled every thing on the square, including Mr. Goodman's tavern. On the opposite side of the street there is not a building saved. From Mr. J. Winn's tavern, all is entirely consumed. The Market house was on fire several times, but by great exertions was saved. Dr. Blanding's apothecary shop, and Richards, barber shop, are the only buildings now standing in the two squares. Such a scene you may never have witnessed. Many persons lost their goods after they had put them in the street. Mr. Shannon is a great sufferer. The sufferers are Messrs. Dunlap & Co. H. F. McGee, Col. Warren, J. Goodman, Colonel Nixon, D. Carpenter, F. Allen, Mr. A. Young, Mr. Shannon, Dr. Reid, Mr. Applewaite, J. D. Winn, Mr. Welsh, Mr. Axum, Mr. Colry, Mr. Deliesseline. The market house was saved with difficulty."

A late BORDEAUX paper, for which, with several others, we are indebted to the politeness of a FRENCH gentleman resident here, gives the following anecdote as the ground work of two Vaudevilles recently produced at PARIS.

In the year 1823, before the march of the French troops into Spain, it was thought prudent to take measures for detaining those chiefs of the Spanish liberals who happened to be at Paris, lest, if permitted to return into Spain, they should arouse a formidable opposition to the invaders. Mina was among the number; and his known boldness and military talents drew especial attention to him. He then lodged at the *Hotel Richelieu*, in the street of the same name. He might regain the Pyrenees, and place himself at the head of the discontented, of whom he was the idol. What was to be done to prevent this? The police of that day, inferior in no respect to that of the present, placed as a lodger in the same hotel and on the same floor, a young and pretty woman, accompanied by a splendid retinue, and graced, for the time, with a sounding name. All that really belonged to her was a charming figure, and an air that no heart could resist. These, it is said, she possessed in perfection. The Spaniard was captivated at first sight. The fair smiled upon the brave, and in exchange for her smiles, received his confidence. Before many days had passed, she was acquainted with his most secret projects; the ardent soldier never suspecting that the idol of his new affections was receiving *so much a week* for betraying them to the *Franchet* of the day. So far all went well; but then happened what the most romantic of police magistrates could scarcely have been expected to guard against. The spy fell in love with him she had been set to watch, avowed the whole scheme, deceived those who paid her to deceive, procured the means of escape, and, in spite of the telegraph, fled in safety with her hero to the Catalonian mountains.

The FRENCH writer gives this story as a solemn truth. Being, like most of our brethren, inclined to credulity, we take this for granted; and trust that our readers will agree with the narrator of the anecdote in thinking "qu'elle mérite d'être connue."

The LONDON TIMES of October 31st, contains the following deplorable picture of the present condition of IRELAND:—"By the last accounts from Ireland, the dreadful Cork trials were proceeding; and whatever may be the issue of them, as concerns the majority of the prisoners under prosecution, it is beyond all question, as we presume will be generally admitted, that a conspiracy does or did exist, more cold-blooded and systematic in its fierce atrocity than has, at almost any period within our recollection, been brought under cognizance of justice. The men who were convicted in the first of these trials were mad enough to administer and take oaths and sign their names to papers, and hand those papers about from one to another, without affecting apprehension or concealment, in public houses and tents, where a thousand memories register their proceedings, the least criminal of which, if proved, would inevitably condemn the parties whom they implicated to the gallows. There is no illustration on record more palpable than that afforded by the trials now referred to, of the utterly disjointed or rather of the un-united condition of the portion of mankind, who, from simultaneously inhabiting Ireland, have been, for many ages, miscalled the "Irish nation." There is, alas! as yet, no nation in that extraordinary land. There are two races,—two vocabularies,—two series of traditions,—two creeds,—two systems of public opinion,—two codes of jurisprudence,—two standards of public good. In the case of the Doneraille conspiracy, there is not only no assignable motive for one of the most abominable conspiracies to murder innocent men which was ever imagined or attempted to be carried into execution; but we even find one of the witnesses on the trial, and one of the conspirators before it, make the following unblushing declarations respecting his principles (?) and intentions. "I took my oath that I would shoot Mr. Creagh, and undoubtedly I would have done so, only for hurting my leg; I went out to kill Mr. Low, and only that Mr. Heagle was with him, I was ready to shoot him. I would shoot twenty, thirty, or forty of them—would rather kill the police than the King's troops; I would shoot all the gentlemen in the county of Cork, and yet I am a conscientious fellow. It was a d——ble crime for me to take an oath to murder a gentleman, and I took it with all my heart: I would have shot the young lady in the carriage; I would not spare her. (A thrill of horror passed through the Court at this observation.) I am swearing to save my life, and I would not answer a word only to save myself. I could not tell how many oaths I took; I don't know if I took an hundred oaths; I took the book, blessed myself, and swore; I often fired into houses, and would kill the people if I could; there were more determined villains than I was. I might have sworn an hundred persons to commit murder."

A player, whose rank in public estimation is far below that which he probably thinks himself entitled to occupy, lately called at this office to complain of a criticism in which one of his performances was thus noticed—the play being *Jane Shore*—"Maywood's Duke of Gloster, with a few grains of allowance, was a very respectable performance; and the best, decidedly, I have seen by that gentleman." To those who have seen Mr. Maywood, this will furnish an admirable illustration of POPE's lines:—

"A man's true merit is not hard to find;
But each man's secret standard in his mind,
That casting weight pride adds to emptiness,
This who can gratify, for who can guess?"

In this paper, players are never noticed except with reference to their professional merits; and we should not have thought this circumstance worth mentioning, but that the editor of the UNITED STATES GAZETTE has admitted into his paper, this morning, a paragraph signed by the actor in question, mentioning the visit; and ascribing it to a desire to guard himself against "rancour and abuse." Our sole object now is to ask the editor of the Gazette whether it would not have been more consistent with the duty of a journalist, before admitting the article in question—whether paid for or not—to have ascertained whether the complainant had any cause for the gross charges he brings against our correspondent. We take it on ourselves to say that the criticisms of that correspondent on Mr. MAYWOOD's acting are gentle compared with the remarks of many who frequent the theatre.

That correspondent, we can say moreover, with perfect confidence that all who have read his criticisms will agree with us, is remarkable for impartiality. To pass an encomium on his judgment would not be becoming in us, because he writes for our paper; and to puff a contributor would be too much like puffing ourselves. We know him, however, well enough to say that, though he may not think every puffed up tragedian equal to MRS. WARREN or old GEORGE COOKE, and may not be willing to allow that half-a-dozen droll songs should place the buffoon that sings them beside ELLISTON and HARWOOD, he is a very good-natured critic. He praises when his conscience permits; and is no unwilling tone when real excellence is his theme. Surely a word of approbation from one who discriminates is worth more than whole columns from those who never venture to censure any but supernumeraries, and see a blazing sun in every paltry star.

Mr. MAYWOOD, we hope sincerely, will play at least tolerably, the next time he appears; or, unless some accident should occur, he will be sure to hear of it, and we shall be pained by the apprehension that a person, whose private character, we are told, is very respectable, imagines us to be among his enemies.

Immediately above Mr. Maywood's flourish, is a paragraph signed *Rolando*, exactly fit for such company. Because our critic confesses himself to be no ardent admirer of Mrs. SLOMAN's tragedy, but prefers her personation of such parts as Lady Restless and Julia, illiberal motives are falsely imputed to one, perhaps more perfectly free from the influence of any such than any man who, for years past, has devoted a leisure hour of the day to dramatic criticism. Nothing is too contemptible for an anonymous—perhaps a hired—scribbler. But a respectable editor should think upon his reputation and that of his paper.

Should an admirer of any player desire to make the Daily Chronicle the vehicle of a reply to strictures by another which he thought unjust, we should cheerfully allow him to do so, provided he could write what was fit for the public to read. But we should require him—and we think there are few of our contemporaries who would not do the same—to confine himself to the matter in hand. From his adversary's writings he might, if he could, prove him to be an ass; but he should not disgrace us by making our columns the canal for his scurrility.

Some of our *friends*, not addicted to theatrical amusements, accuse us sometimes of giving too much space to these matters. If they would visit our play-houses occasionally, they would probably think us right. We have now four in operation at the same time. There is another sometimes open. At some of these boys are stowed into the gallery at twelve cents a head. Our own observations, and the opinions of those to whose judgment and experience we yield great respect, teach us that nothing conduces more to make these establishments the sources of useful and rational, instead of noxious amusement, than the supervision of respectable and intelligent persons, communicating with the community through the medium of an independent press.

The editor of the DUMFRIES COURIER thus describes what he calls "an interesting and primitive practice," still existing in some districts of GALLOWAY, where the farms are chiefly sheep pastures, and consist of several thousand acres:—"The tenant residing nearest the post office, sends, we shall say, to the burgh of New Galloway, and gets his weekly newspaper, along with any letters for himself or neighbours residing in the same line of country. The paper, however poor, is a luxury in the wild, and after being thumbed by all and sundry, is despatched by the shepherds when they go abroad in the morning, and deposited in a rock near the extremity of the farm, which is distinguished from all similar masses of whin or granite, by the pompous name of the post office. The herds on the other farm are aware of the arrangement, and when any thing is expected, have strict orders to call at the post office before they return home, mid-day or evening. The good offices of the first farmer are reciprocated by a second, a third, a fourth, and so on; wherever there is a farm there is a rock and post office, and by means of an arrangement which reminds us of the days of Lot and Abraham, newspapers and letters are forwarded though a tract of barren country, extending to 20 or 30 miles, with a degree of regularity and even speed, which might well excite the wonderment of a Cockney, who is ignorant of the "buird chiels" that carry them. With regard to letters, the postage is generally paid by the first farmer in the line, who has much pleasure in settling with his friends when they meet at market, and convene over a glass of toddy at the nearest "burrows town." A subscriber of our town, whose newspaper used to be left at the village of Dalmellington, has actually found it necessary to order it to be sent to an immediate station, and despite the fealty he owes to the King, he is thus compelled by circumstances to prefer the Primitive to his Majesty's Post Office. Now this truly primitive custom, which may almost be deemed the acme of simplicity, deserves to be placed in juxta position with another which may be characterised as the very acme of refinement."

ITEMS.

In the house of Representatives, on Tuesday, the bill for the appointment of a Reporter to the Supreme Court was postponed till the 1st of February. The bill for the sale of stock in the Philadelphia Bank was discussed in Committee.

It seems to be doubted whether Sam Patch is dead or gone on a pilgrimage after Morgan. Perhaps the editor of the Lancaster Antimasonic can tell.

The Massachusetts Journal says—The number of families in Boston, who have been ruined by the law of this commonwealth making each member of manufacturing corporations liable for all the debts of the same, is truly appalling! Such devastation in time of peace, has been rarely witnessed!

Nearly four hundred dollars have been paid for winding up the clock in the Mayor's room of the New York City Hall.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Morning Herald states, that West's first historical painting, the "Death of Socrates," is in the possession of John Jos. Henry, residing near Easton, Pa.

The number of convicts in the Georgia Penitentiary, on the 30th of September last, was 92.

It appears from the New York American that the Delaware and Hudson canal is in full operation, and delivering daily at tide 200 tons of coal, which is sold readily at 9 dollars as fast as it arrives.

William M'Donald was lately tried in M'Intosh county, Georgia, for killing William Harding, in Darien, in January last, and found guilty of Manslaughter.

Fears have been entertained and expressed by several persons for the safety of the two steamboats which left Washington early last month for Mobile. The Georgetown Gazette says, "We are happy to perceive by a Charleston paper of the 24th ult. that the Long Branch sailed from St Augustine, E. F. on the 17th, for New-Orleans, and the Mount Vernon arrived at St. Augustine on the 19th of November."

The premium of 500*l.* for the best steam carriage for Railways was awarded at Liverpool to Mr. Robert Stephenson, of New Castle. His machine has been tried again, and drew the enormous weight of twenty tons, at the rate of eighteen to twenty miles per hour.

The opening of the Dismal Swamp Canal is said to have had a very salutary effect on the trade of Norfolk. Large additional quantities of staple articles now find a market in that town.

The District Court of the United States was opened at Savannah on Tuesday, the 24th ult. according to adjournment, but no case being on the docket, and the Attorney stating in his place, that there was nothing for trial, the jury was discharged without having been impannelled.

A letter from Charleston to a gentleman in Augusta, says—"Our principal Engineer, Horatio Allen, Esq. from New-York, has arrived, and is now locating the first five miles of the Rail Road near this City."

Edward Lloyd, a very extensive farmer of Talbot County, Eastern Shore, Md. has raised on his farm this year eighty-five thousand bushels of Corn—all of the best quality—a much larger crop than has ever been raised on the same ground.

The Legislature of South Carolina met on the 24th ult. Governor Miller, in his message, declares it to be "entirely obvious that those states owning slaves have a distinct and separate interest from those that have none." He also pronounces slavery a national benefit.

We learn from the Augusta Chronicle, that the Savannah river rose about two feet on Friday, and that freights were taken at $1 25 per bale. In Cotton, fair to good qualities, have declined 1-8c. and inferior something more. Prime will still command 8 3-4c. and 9c. in square bales! quotations range from 8 to 9.

The Savannah Georgian says, that it is in contemplation to erect a permanent and substantial Mariners' Church in that city, in the place of the one now used for that purpose.—The present building has been found too small, and that proposed will be larger, more centrally situated, and will be of brick.

The number of persons in the new states and territories, who were without land two years ago, was investigated by the Marshals, in obedience to a resolution, passed in the Senate of the United States, on the motion of Col. Benton.—They were ascertained to be as follows:—In Ohio, 57,286; Illinois, 9,220; Indiana, 13,485; Missouri, 10,118; Alabama, 39,268; Mississippi, 5,505; Louisiana, 3,466; Florida, 1,906; Michigan, 985; Arkansas, no return;—in all, upwards of 140,000 heads of families.

In pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the Governor to ascertain from the banks that made temporary loans to the state, during the last summer, whether they would be willing to continue such loans, on the same terms, for a further period of six months, the Governor communicated to the House the correspondence on that subject, by which it appears that the Philadelphia bank, the banks of Lancaster, Schuylkill, Montgomery county, Penn Township, U. States, North America, York, Reading, Commercial bank of Pennsylvania, Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, and the Union Insurance Company, are willing to continue their loans; and that the banks of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Chambersburg and Stephen Girard are unwilling.—*Penn. Reporter.*

Since our last we have understood that $30,000 of the temporary loan, authorized by the act of the present session of the Legislature has been taken, viz: $10,000 by the bank of the Northern Liberties; $10,000 by the Montgomery county bank; and $10,000 by the Northampton bank.—*ib.*

The following account of Sam Patch and of his leap at Niagara, is from the Quebec Gazette of the 12th ultimo.—"Mr. Samuel Patch, whose leaping propensities have acquired him so great a notoriety, is a native of Massachusetts, slight, but well made, perhaps not over thirty years of age, and of a temperament as indicated by his dark countenance, rather inclining to melancholy; he is, moreover, like many other great geniuses, a greater friend to the bottle than the bottle to him; and respectable men, Americans, have assured me that his first leap at the Passaic Falls, in New Jersey, was with the view of getting rid of the cares and troubles of life, and of anticipating his share of the knowledge of the next supposed to be acquired by the departed. Be that as it may, however, Sam, when he touched the waters below the Passaic Fall, found himself as much alive as before he took the jump from above; and soon acquired a fame which his late exhibition at Goat Island is calculated to increase. Although last Saturday was very wet, Sam attended to jump as per advertisement, and leaped from the mast head of the Niagara into the river, on his way down from Buffalo, performing the feat with great ease and dexterity. At 3 o'clock, a considerable number of persons had assembled on both sides of the river, and the jumping apparatus appeared in order for use in front of Goat Island.—It consisted of a ladder or ladders, elevated 118 feet perpendicular above the margin of the waters in the eddy between the British and American Falls, stayed by ropes, and accommodated with a platform at top. Sam came forth with great punctuality, descended the Biddle staircase, ascended the ladder and stood for some time upon the platform surveying the spectators and the gulf of waters below. He had on a black vest and white trowsers, and the American flag waved from a staff over his head. The day was gloomy, it rained heavily, a great mist was rising from the Horse Shoe, and the rainbow of the Cataract exhibited its beautiful and varied hues. My station was on the British side below the rocks, and immediately opposite the platform. I consumed the minutes in eating the grapes with which these banks abound, by way of desert to a hasty dinner we had taken at the Pavillion.—A boat crossed over in front of us and took its station below the ladder. At last Sam sprung off the platform, eight or ten feet out; but the apparatus not being very firm he swung a little round, and descended holding out his arms, the one a little above and the other below a horizontal direction; his feet when he struck the water were not close together, but one of them was drawn up and as it were cramped a little. When he came to the water he made a great splash and disappeared like a stone, but came up in less than half a minute further up the river, and swam to land on his back. He thought at first he had dislocated his thigh, but found on coming to shore that he had suffered no harm. There was one gentleman with me in the dangerous spot I had chosen below the overhanging rocks, and when we perceived a boat coming across with Sam in it waving a handkerchief, we returned to the hotel, and I scrambled to the Forsyth old stairs below, and with difficulty got upon the bank. Sam was introduced to me in due form by Major ——, and I took that opportunity of asking him a few questions. He is to spring off the Table Rock next or from the same elevation, (160 feet,) and three months notice will be given the public. When he swung round and placed his elbows close to his back as if to save it, he was an exact representation of a man being hanged, and I felt for the moment a sensation of terror which scarcely subsided till I saw him reappear on the water. He takes about four or five seconds to the leap, and supposes himself to go fifteen feet below the surface of the stream.

TENNESSEE AND HOLSTON RIVERS.

Mr. Greene, in a speech pronounced in the Senate of Tennessee strongly recommends the improvement of these two rivers, and the appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose. The great importance of easy communication and transportation cannot be better shown than by contrasting the condition of East Tennessee with the better situate parts of the state in the west.—The former, isolated by mountainous tracts at every point, so as to find great obstacles to land transportation, is discouraged and kept poor by the State's not enabling her to improve and use the water carriage that might be afforded by the rivers. To judge from the ordinary effects of steam navigation, the introduction of it on the water in question would, says Mr. G. enhance the value of the lands of East Tennessee [illegible] fourth, while the productions of [illegible] would be increased in equal proportion. [illegible] Tennessee river, with its [illegible] affords an area of several thousand [illegible] tile bottom lands, densely peopled [illegible] prising farmers. An outlet, [illegible] convenient, is wanted for the production [illegible] district, as well as for the [illegible] citizens. The [illegible] of the Muscle Shoals, by giving an [illegible] navigation to the Tennessee and Holston [illegible] would produce an annual saving of [illegible] East Tennessee. From $100,000 [illegible] could be saved in the single article [illegible] which $2 for the single bushel, and [illegible] by the barrel, are paid at present. [illegible] the amount of $300,000 are annually [illegible] in this same district, on which there [illegible] like saving; and these, with other [illegible] merchandize would be procurable [illegible] Knoxville as they now are at Nashville. [illegible] Green alleges among the benefits [illegible] arise to the State from the project [illegible] the improvement in the moral [illegible] citizens. Assured that idleness [illegible] vice, he asserts that the hope of [illegible] labour to account by finding a [illegible] would convert thousands into industrious [illegible] zens, whose time is now wasted in [illegible] dissipation. He refers the legislature [illegible] ample of New York, Pennsylvania, [illegible] and Ohio.

SHIP NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Arrived, schr. [illegible] Milner, 3 days from Folly Landing, [illegible] tain.

Schr. Sea Flower, Wood, Baltimore, [illegible] days, with mdze. to Captain.

Schr. Enterprise, Steerager, Baltimore, [illegible] days, with mdze. to Captain.

Sloop Union, Collins, Baltimore, [illegible] with mdze. to W. J. Watson.

Below, ship Chandler Price, Palethorp, [illegible] with salt. wine, barilla, fruit, &c. to C. [illegible] gan, S. Moss, S. B. M'Ilvaine, and others. [illegible] has experienced very heavy weather on [illegible] at Cadiz, ship Martha, Merry, of New York [illegible] 10 days; brig Hope, Loring, just arrived [illegible] Drew, from Port Mahon.

CLEARED, ship Ohio, Garvin, New [illegible] Price & Morgan.

Brig Colombian, Remington, South America, [illegible] ver & Haddell, Jr.

Schr. Wm. Tell, Ortley, Baltimore, [illegible] Wakeman.

Sloop Lafayette, Peterson, Baltimore, [illegible] J. Watson.

Sloop Johnson, Johnson, Alexandria, [illegible] Hand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Arrived, [illegible] Wood, 6 days from Baltimore, with copper, [illegible] gin, copperas, leather, &c.

Brig Damon, Potter, 9 days from Wilmington, [illegible] Carolina.

Brig Jane, from Baltimore.

Schr. Eliza, Pike, from Charleston, [illegible] ton, rice, &c. The E. has experienced [illegible] weather, split some of her sails.

Schr. Georgetown, Dennison, [illegible] phia.

Schr. Triton, Flinn, 3 days from Philadelphia, [illegible] flour.

Sloop Atlas, Bartram, 3 days from Philadelphia.

Below, 2 brigs and 1 schr.

Cleared, brig Othello, Knight, New Orleans.

Brig Vesta, Smith, Boston.

Schr. New York, Snow, Philadelphia.

Passengers in the Brighton, from London, [illegible] Smith, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Miss [illegible] Abrahams, Mr. and Mrs. Inas and family, [illegible] son and family, Mr. Horn.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Arrived, British [illegible] bart Kerr, Boyd, 35 days [to the capes] from Liverpool, salt, crates and dry goods. Spoke no vessel in the passage.

Brig Hope, Berry, 11 days from St. Andrews.

Brig Harvest, from Plymouth, in ballast.

Brig Marshal Ney, Crowell, 12 days from Boston.

Schr. Consolation, [illegible] Porto Rico, coffee, hides, &c. Left [illegible] ren, Simmonds, loading for [illegible] and Corsair, both of Kennebunk, the latter [illegible] Passed yesterday a ship off Annapolis bound [illegible] Came into the Capes on Tuesday [illegible] heavy weather on the coast for the last [illegible] number of flour barrels and other lumber [illegible]

Steam boat Fredericksburg, Jenkins, from Alexandria. Passed below at anchor, brig Ann Wayne, Codman, from New York in Annapolis Roads, [illegible] schr. beating up.

The brig Ann Wayne, Codman, from New York, was off the Capes on Monday last bound in.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. Dec. 2.—Arrived, brig [illegible] Horse, Corson, Bahia, 35 days, ballast and specie.

Sailed, brig Cashier, Stetson, Boston.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 26.—Arrived, Br. ship [illegible] from Liverpool, 35 days. Passenger, R. Campbell, Esq.

Brig Albert, Chandler, St. Eustatia, [illegible]

Cleared, brig Atlantic, Nye, New Orleans.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26.—Arrived, the ship President, Halsey, New York, 7 days.

Ship Gardiner, Nichols, Bath, Me. [illegible]

Ship Tallahassee, Glover, Baltimore, and 5 days in the Capes.

Ship Samuel Wright, Allen, New York, [illegible]

Brig Fame, of Duxbury, Soule, London, via St. Ubes, 40 days. Sailed from St. Ubes in co. with brig Missionary, for Boston. The brig Virginia, [illegible] Boston, sailed 13th Oct. Left ship Jefferson, for Baltimore, in 5 days. 15th inst. lat. 39 40, lon. 67 [illegible] Br. brig Spartan, 112 days from China for Liverpool. 17th, lat. 31 24, lon. 67 51, Br. brig Montezuma, [illegible] days from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, who stated that he had experienced a tremendous gale of wind on the 16th ult. from SE. which shifted suddenly to NW. during which he carried away both topmasts, and suffered considerably in sails, rigging, spars, &c.

Schr. Union, Wicks, New York, 10 days. The U. has experienced a continuation of boisterous weather during the passage. Lost part of the deck load, and suffered considerably in sails, &c.

Cleared, brig Algerine, Baker, Boston.

Nov. 27.—Arrived, brig Gleaner, of New Bedford, Learned, Madeira, 30 days. Left schr. [illegible] ler, of and from Providence, discharging, [illegible] in port. 18th inst. lat. 32 44, lon. 73, [illegible] pard, of Bath, 3 days from Wilmington, N. C. for Guadaloupe. Passenger, Capt. Thayer, of schr. [illegible] ner, captured by the 74 Don John VI. under the Portuguese flag on the 6th June. Capt. L. states that they were peaceable when he left.

GREAT MORTALITY AT KEY WEST.

A letter to the editor of the Magnolia (Middle Florida) Advertiser, dated at Key West, the 30th October, presents a most appalling picture of the distress which that Island has suffered from Yellow Fever. The writer says:

"The miseries and sufferings, and all the appalling horrors attendant on pestilence and death, have perhaps never been equalled, certainly never surpassed by those which have visited this ill-fated—devoted place, during the past season. Of between one hundred and fifty and one hundred and sixty inhabitants who remained to spend the summer months on the Island, upwards of seventy have fallen victims to the dreadful malady.—But one solitary individual in the place (F. A. Brown, Esq.) has entirely escaped. The circumstances attending a great proportion of the cases have been such as to excite a more than ordinary degree of sympathy for the sufferers. Many died more from exhaustion than from disease.

At some periods the disease was so universal that many who might with proper attention and medical aid have recovered, sunk away for want of a friendly hand to administer to their helplessness and necessities. The [illegible] wretchedness and woe which every where prevailed, no language has power to describe, nor can imagination conceive its horrors without having participated in its dreadful realities. Isolated as is the place from any cultivated [illegible] of country, with no resources within [illegible] support, at the season of the year when [illegible] no vessels pass, a general scarcity prevailed not only of fresh provisions but of almost every comfort and convenience, which the feeble and [illegible] haunted system requires to nourish and sustain its sinking frame.—The small supply of [illegible] which the Island afforded, [illegible] beyond the means of the poorer classes [illegible] cure. Half grown chickens sold from [illegible] $2 00 each. The poor and needy [illegible] sequently had nothing to nourish and [illegible] emaciated frames, but bread and coffee, [illegible] even these were often debarred [illegible] want of some friendly hand to administer [illegible]

"Considerable sickness still prevails, [illegible] but few new cases occur; and the [illegible]

the disease is much milder than heretofore. Amidst all the distress and wretchedness attendant on such deplorable circumstances, those of the citizens of the town who have escaped the jaws of death have sustained a cheerfulness and serenity of mind amidst the desolation that surrounded them, seldom seen under such visitations. I have been a frequent witness to the ravages of disease in southern climates—have participated in the gloom which overcast the wo-worn features of the mourning survivors of the raging pestilence, but I have never witnessed affliction under such fatal and depressing forms, borne with such firmness of character and fortitude of mind, as have characterised the citizens of this place."

Reading, Dec. 1.—On Sunday, the 22d ult. an unhappy affray took place at one of the public houses in Hamburg, in this county, between Adolph Hatzfield, Esq. and Dr. August Klein, both citizens of that place, and well known in the county as persons of respectable standing in society. They had been intimate friends, both residing under one roof, for many years, until "the green eyed-monster," stole into the bosom of Hatzfield, and poisoned it against Klein. For nearly a year past, it seems both had been furbishing their deadly weapons, but it was not generally supposed that either entertained a deadly purpose. This, however, was a misconceived opinion. On the Sunday above mentioned, Klein was mortally wounded by Hatzfield, by receiving from him several stabs in various parts of the body, with a sword-cane, of which wound he expired, in great agony, on Friday evening last.—Hatzfield had been lodged in the jail at this place, where he will wait for the fair and impartial trial, which it is hoped and presumed he will receive.—We forbear offering the least comment at this time.—Klein has left a widow, whom he married from a highly respectable family of Montgomery county, about 16 months since; and Hatzfield has a distressed wife.—*Chronicle.*

On Monday evening, the 23d ult. Bartholomew M'Canna, the driver of the mail stage between Wilmington and Dover, was, by a sudden spring of the horses, thrown from his seat, and both of the wheels of the stage passed over his body.—He died on Wednesday morning, of the injury sustained, at Blackbird, near which place the accident occurred. The deceased has left a family in this place. He was a sober, steady, and careful driver, and his general character was exemplary. There were two passengers in the stage, at the time, one of whom sprung from the door of the coach and escaped injury; the other, with some difficulty, made an opening through the front of the coach, to the driver's seat, got hold of the reins, and succeeded in bringing up the horses after a race of about a mile.—*Del. Jour.*

Buffalo, N. Y. Nov. 26.—On Monday morning last, came down from the west a tremendous storm—wind, rain, sleet, hail, &c. It burst far up the lake, and wo betided the ships which were within its reach. The water rose higher than known for many years: the swells rode over the beach, above the light house, and continued unbroken for a mile or two, reaching the mills of Heacock & Co.: immense quantities of wood, timber, lumber, and several small houses, swam about, the sport of the waves: the school house was moved ark-wise more than a hundred rods: a stable was demolished, in which a horse was strongly fastened; the horse was found safe at its owner's door: seven fat hogs were drowned, belonging to one individual: a general devastation overspread the lower town, on the ebbing of the flood. The water rose seven inches higher than in Jan. 1828. The damage done to the docks was serious, in some cases; in the warehouses it is trifling. The following is the amount of the losses, as far as we have been able to ascertain:—

The schr. Dunkirk, G. Patterson, master, was beached above Cattaraugus; vessel entirely lost; cargo, salt and dry goods, principally lost.

The Packet Conneaught, Appleby, ashore above Erie.

The schr. Fair Play, Fitch, ashore below Cattaraugus creek, entirely lost.

The schr. Morning Star, Tubbs, reported to be lost.

Schr. Young Lion, Burnet, ashore at Portland; vessel and cargo but little injured.

The schr. Gurreire, Wadsworth, left our harbor on Sunday afternoon; fears were entertained for her safety, until yesterday, when it was ascertained that she had reached Point Abino in safety, with the loss of some spars, &c.

The schr. Commerce, Sherwood, rode out the storm, and arrived here on Tuesday. The sloop Wm. Tell, Sanderson, left Cleaveland on Sunday, at half past one, P. M. and arrived in the Niagara river at about three o'clock, P. M. next day.

Watertown, N. Y. Nov. 28.—A few evenings since, a young man employed in Brainard's grocery, in this village, missed a new suit of clothes, and after much fruitless search, was led to suspect a stranger, who had called frequently during the evening for oysters. A search-warrant was procured, and just as the gentleman was stepping into the stage for Utica, he was induced, by the arguments of law, to exhibit the contents of his trunk; which was found to contain a large number of first rate coats and other garments; and snugly rolled up, in a lady's silk cloak, at the bottom, the lost suit of clothes. Also, a pocket-book, containing notes to the amount of 150 dollars, which had been stolen from a stage driver, but not before missed. The fellow, (whose name we understand is Colburn,) as may be supposed, was committed to jail. On the day following, a surtout coat was missed from a bar-room, (not where our hero had stopped,) and upon recollection that he had been seen, just before his arrest, to enter the room, hang up his over coat, take a few strides across the room, put on a coat and leave the house, he was suspected of taking one not his own, and accordingly visited in his new mansion, where the missed surtout was found upon his back.—We are told that he has since stated that, under present circumstances he would not be confined for five dollars a day. Not that he cares any thing about it, other than it will be that damage to his business.

Manufacturers' Market,

Nos. 13 and 15 NORTH WATER STREET.

EVERY *WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AFTERNOON*, will be arranged for *PRIVATE SALE*.

A large and general assortment of *AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS*, comprising all the varieties made in the city and neighbourhood, with an assortment of *AMERICAN PRINTED CALLICOES*.

Also, a quantity of *BRITISH* and *CANTON GOODS*.

SPLENDID ARTICLES.

JUST received and for sale at No. 10 Arcade, a variety of new and fashionable CENTRE TABLES, ornamented with much taste, and in a superior style. Likewise, an assortment of Work Boxes, Dressing Boxes, and Portable Desks; the material of which they are composed much resembles a fine marble, in the variety of its shades.

They will be exposed for sale, in this place, but one week, at the expiration of which time, the residue of the sale will be conveyed to a neighbouring city.

dec. 4—3t

LIFE OF SUMMERFIELD.

THIS day is published by E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Memoirs of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. John Summerfield, A. M. By John Holland, with an introductory letter by James Montgomery.

"The Life of my much esteemed friend, the late Rev. John Summerfield, is a subject in which, according to my judgment, the Church of Christ is much interested."

Bishop M'Kendree.

"Summerfield was a most devoted and eloquent man."

Dr. Raffles.

"A fervent, fearless, self-sacrificing preacher, the delight of multitudes, weeping and admiring audiences, wherever he went."—*Montgomery.* dec. 4—tf

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JOHN HARPER, Jr. to Miss MARY SQUIBB, both of Delaware County.

In New York, on Tuesday evening, by his Honor the Mayor, Mr. AMOS LELAND, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH W. BOKER, daughter of Mr. Aaron Boker, of that city.

In New York, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Creighton, R. G. SMITH, to SUSAN M. daughter of the late Daniel D. Tompkins, all of that city.

DIED.

This morning, Mr. ROBERT OGDEN, aged 37. His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, in Juniper, one door above Cherry street.

This morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH FINCH, in the 77th year of her age. Her friends and relatives are particularly invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 6th inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Yesterday morning, SUSAN BROWN, wife of Thomas Brown.

Yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Mrs. MARY S. GARRETT, wife of E. L. Garrett. Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her husband's residence, S. E. corner of Fifth and Race streets.

On the 3d inst. after a short illness, CAROLINE NEWELL. Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 210 South street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst. ELIZABETH SHEBLE, aged 74 years.

On Sunday, the 29th of November, at Friendsville, Pennsylvania, in the 29th year of his age, with a pulmonary consumption, Mr. JAMES CARMALT, who left this city last spring.

☞ CITIZENS' CANAL LINE TO BALTIMORE.—Steam boat William Penn, Capt. Jeffries, departs from Arch street wharf every morning, at seven o'clock. The public are respectfully informed that the barges pass through the Canal, between this and Baltimore, daily. nov. 16—tf

☞ UNION LINE TO BALTIMORE.—Steam Boat Newcastle, Captain Jenkins, leaves Chesnut street wharf every morning, at seven o'clock. The public are respectfully informed, that passengers by this line arrive in either city before dark. nov. 16—1y

Latest London dates........................31st October.
Latest Havre dates..........................23d October.
Latest Liverpool dates......................30th October.
Latest New Orleans dates....................9th November.

ALMANACK.

1829 DECEMBER.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
4 Friday,	7 20	4 [illegible]	8 48	[illegible]
5 Saturday,	7 21	4 39	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
6 Sunday,	7 21	4 39	11 4	[illegible]
7 Monday,	7 22	4 38	11 48	[illegible]
8 Tuesday,	7 23	4 38	0 36	[illegible]
9 Wednesday,	7 23	4 37	1 18	[illegible]
10 Thursday,	7 23	4 37	1 53	[illegible]

By divine permission, the Rev. J. B. Dodge, from Boston, will preach in the New Market street Baptist Meeting House, next Sabbath morning, afternoon and evening. dec. 4—2t

WELCH SOCIETY.—A Quarterly Meeting of the Society will be held at the house of Thomas Evans, in George, above Sixth street, on Monday evening, the 7th inst. at half past six o'clock.

dec. 4—3t THOS. P. ROBERTS, Secr'y.

FORENSIC AND LITERARY CIRCLE.—The semi-annual Election for Officers for the ensuing six months, will take place THIS EVENING, 4th inst. at the usual place of meeting. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.

dec. 4—1t WM. S. EASTWICK, Secretary.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership, under the firm of TUNIS & CO., for the purchase and sale of Tobacco and transaction of Commission business, at No. 36 South Wharves.

ANNA ELIZA TUNIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WILLIAM ASHBRIDGE.

Dec. 1st, 1829. dec. 4—3t

Map of Schuylkill County.

A FRESH supply of the Map of Schuylkill County, put up in a portable case, for travellers, for sale by H. S. TANNER, 144 Chesnut street, opposite the Theatre. dec. 4—3t

NEW HOPE NOTES,

AS also Notes of most Broken Banks, will be bought by the subscriber, or the highest price allowed in exchange for Lottery Tickets.

S. SYLVESTER, 30½ South Third street. dec. 4—tf

CHEAP ENGRAVINGS.

JUST received and for sale by S. HART, No. 65 South Third street, an invoice of fine Engravings, done up in port folios, containing 10 engravings each, at only 50 cents a set.

Also, Illustration to some of the London and American Annuals for 1830, for sale singly. dec. 4—tf

LOTTERY.

A LOTTERY will be drawn to-morrow. Capital prize $10,000. Tickets 4 dollars.

Capital Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, which will be drawn on Thursday, the 17th inst.

30,000 DOLLARS.
10,000 DOLLARS.
10,000 DOLLARS.
5,000 DOLLARS.

Sixty Numbers, nine drawn Ballots. Tickets only 9 dollars at this office, No. 2½ North Fifth street.

dec. 4—3t L. W. MALLON.

THE SIAMESE BOYS!!!

HAVE been said to be Animals "*Sui generis*," in Natural or Physiological Science—PRODIGIES in *Nature*—but, IN ARTIFICIAL and the mathematical Sciences we have wonders of the SAME CHARACTER, by the *Juxta* position of—numbers E. g. If you had bought of us the ticket having 19, 28, 44, in *mathematical order*, you *would* have had $30,000 dollars, and as you left it until TOO LATE, we need not advise you of your LOSS. We have now NUMEROUS MORE HAPPY combinations, than witnessed in the *SIAMESE BOYS;* and which we will afford at our usual discount.—Come then to view the *prodigies;* only $10 for $30,000 at a *single sight;* SEASON TICKETS IN PROPORTION.

Ten per cent. discount to those who generally deal with us, and a *sight* of course into the bargain. Others to the contrary, notwithstanding they deal in prizes.

CLINTON & CO. Lottery and Exchange Brokers, Lafayette Office, (late Kennedy & Co's.) No. 30, S. Third street, opposite the Mail Stage Office, and third door below Congress Hall, Philadelphia; where have been sold and paid more prizes than at any other Office in Philadelphia. dec. 4—tf

News from Washington.

THE following numbers were received this morning from Washington City:

50 2 8 24 27 42 10 30 39

The holders of tickets*,

24 27 42,..............$6,000
30 39 42,..............2,025

are requested to call for their money. On the 17th inst. (this day two weeks,) the 14th class of the Union Canal Lottery, will be drawn in this city. The capital prize is 30,000 dollars. Tickets will be sold at 9 dollars until further notice.

Yates & M'Intyre have a Lottery in Delaware, to be drawn on Saturday next. The capital is 10,000 dollars. For information respecting it, apply at the N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

dec. 3—3t C. BARRINGTON, Jr.

LOTTERY DRAWS TO-MORROW.

Price of Tickets only $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1.

N. CANFIELD & CO'S. OFFICE, No. 22 SOUTH THIRD STREET, directly opposite Congress Hall.

Grand Prizes in our own Union Canal Lottery:—

1 prize of	$30,000	10 prizes of	$500
2	10,000	10	400
2	5000	10	300
1	4210	28	200
10	1000	51	100
10	500		

N. CANFIELD & CO. sold a few days since—

15 27 57..............4,010 Dollars.
18 26 55..............3,000
41 44 50..............2,000
5 7 44..............1,250
2 42 58..............1,250
1 15 25..............1,000
4 [illegible] 6..............500

And a short time since—

29 41 44..............$30,000
13 16 42..............6,000
21 23 29..............3,000
17 19 35..............2,101

Orders from the country, addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO. Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to. Be particular and apply at the above Office.—Congress Hall is directly opposite. dec. 4—1t

Sales at Auction.

BY GILLINGHAM, MITCHELL & CO.
NORTH SECOND STREET, NEAR MARKET.

DRY GOODS.

This afternoon, at half past two o'clock, from the shelves,

50 packages seasonable British dry goods, consisting of a general assortment.

Ginghams, Cambrics, New Style Prints, &c.

3 cases superior dark check, black and fancy Lavender ginghams, 5 cases extra super 6-4 cambrics, 2 do. super new style prints, 1 do. 7-8 fancy cords, 1 do. elegant bandanna dresses, 1 do. [illegible] mitts, 1 do. bandanas.

Rose, Duffil and Point Blankets.

2 bales superior rose blankets, assorted sizes 6-4, and 13-4, 2 do. 4, 5 and 6 point do. 1 do. Duffil do.

EXTRA SALE.

2 cases superfine blue, black and medley cloths, 1 do. super black cassimeres, 2 bales assorted flannels, 2 cases [illegible]

Also, a general assortment of domestic cotton and woollen goods, as indigo blue plaids, shirtings, sheetings, diapers, [illegible] &c.

BY S. F. ALLEN & CO.
73 MARKET STREET.

To-morrow morning, at half past 9 o'clock,

80 packages seasonable DRY GOODS, embracing a handsome assortment.

Also, 100 pieces assorted CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; and 40 bales Domestic Brown and Bleached Goods.

SATTINETS.

Also, 150 pieces super dark mixt and indigo blue sattinets.

Also, 80 packages fresh goods, not landed in time for the sale on Wednesday; as green flour cloth, baizes, super printed baizes, [illegible] assorted cloths, velvets, [illegible] brown hollands, 6-4 cambrics, blue cotton [illegible] assorted flannels, gloves, [illegible] super ginghams, bombazettes, circassians, rose blankets, cotton plaids, &c. &c.

Also, 6 cases super cambric, black and white brown and dark ground prints.

COMPANY CHOPPAS.

1 case 6-8 extra super company choppas.

ROSE BLANKETS & FLANNELS.

Also, 6 bales rose blankets and assorted flannels.

GINGHAMS.

Also, 2 cases super dark 6-4 cambric ginghams.

FENDERS.

To-morrow, 5th December,

100 elegant Sheffield brass and bronze fenders, embracing a great variety of new style and patterns. Also, 1 extra rich bronze fender, very superior.

BY JENNINGS, THOMAS, GILL & CO.
36 NORTH FRONT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, on a liberal credit,

90 packages of woollen, cotton and silk goods.

FRENCH GOODS.

[illegible]

BY T. B. FREEMAN & SON;
AUCTION MART, 8 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

This evening, by catalogue,

A large collection of Books, many of them London editions.

Splendid Collection of Foreign Minerals.

At the Philadelphia Arcade.

To-morrow morning, 5th Dec. at 10 o'clock,

Will be sold, the most splendid collection of Foreign Minerals ever offered at public auction in this city, among which will be found specimens from almost every part of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

To-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by catalogue, will be sold,

A large collection of splendid English engravings, being the finest collection of engravings ever offered for sale in this city.

Among the engravings will be found—Heath, Sharp, Woollett, Sherwin, Strange, Pond, Bartolozzi, Dixon, Wills, Mason, Brown, Byrne, Elliott, &c. In the collection is a great number of fine portraits. Also, the scarce print of the Death of Major Pearson, by Heath, and the last interview of Charles the first with his children, by Sharp.

To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the auction store,

Numerous articles of second-hand furniture, with some kitchen furniture.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

To-morrow evening,

A very valuable invoice of English Surgical Instruments. They can be examined any time during the day.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF CLOTHING, JEWELLERY, &c.

Will be continued, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, with numerous additions to the former stock.

Comprising every article of mens', womens' and childrens' winter clothing, a variety of valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains, seals and keys, rings, pins, glaziers' diamonds, telescopes, violins, &c. &c. The entire will be sold without reserve.

BY LIPPINCOTT & RICHARDS,
34 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

On Wednesday morning, the 9th Dec. at 10 o'clock, at No. 16 Spruce street, by order of assignees,

All that valuable furniture, consisting of plush sofas and chairs, sideboard, pictures, lamps, mirrors, &c. together with a quantity of kitchen furniture.

GEORGE P. BONNIN, AUCTIONEER,
No 68 Queen street, Southwark.

To-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the S. W. corner of South and Front streets, removed for convenience of sale,

Stove pipes of various diameters, copper worms, pumps and pipes, component parts of a small steam engine, fire bricks, various cast and wrought iron, &c.

Real Estate—Southwark Property.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Will be sold by public auction, on Friday, Dec. 11, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in the city of Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

The one moiety or half part of all those two undivided lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, as follows:—

No. 1. Consisting of that lot or piece of ground situate on the west side of Crab street, extending to the north west corner of Shippen street, with the four frame tenements thereon erected, with a good two story brick building adjoining the corner, making the whole seventy-five feet on Shippen street, and sixty feet on Crab street. The corner frame has long been a licensed tavern and grocery store; the brick building adjoining is nearly new, and built of the best materials. The whole subject to a yearly ground rent of 90 dollars, without deduction for taxes.

No. 2. Consists of all that undivided part of that certain lot or piece of ground adjoining the above, extending in front or depth on the north side of Shippen street thirty feet, and in depth northward 155 feet, with the two three story brick messuages or tenements thereon erected, each about thirteen feet in front on said Shippen street, and twenty-eight feet deep, to a four feet wide alley, making 28 feet. The buildings are nearly new, built of the best materials, clear of ground rent and all other incumbrances, and has a perpetual insurance of one thousand dollars on each. This property being so well known, a further description is unnecessary. In the mean time any information can be obtained on application at the corner store. Terms and conditions made known at the time of sale. Late the property of Hugh Sweeny, deceased, and to be sold by order of James Sweeney, Dennis Sweeney, and James Garvey, Executors.

Philadelphia Medical Society.

Medical Hall, Dec. 4, 1829.

AT the next meeting of the Society, to be held on Saturday evening, at half past 6 o'clock, Dr. Hopkinson will read a paper on "Lithontripty."

ROBERT M. DUNBAR, Rec'd Sect'ry.

dec. 4—2t

The Life of Summerfield,

IS just received and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street. dec. 4—6t

Plates of the Blood Vessels,

VIEWS of the principal Blood Vessels of the Human Body, for sale by

E. LITTELL & BROTHER,
S. W. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets.

dec. 4—tf

RUSSIA QUILLS.

10 BALES Russia Quills, just opened by THOS. T. ASH, 139 Chesnut street.

dec. 4—tf

From the Democratic Press.

LAW CASE.

Roswell Megonegal vs. Wm. W. Coburn. } District Court for Philadelphia City and County.

This was an action of slander brought by plaintiff Megonegal against defendant Coburn, for charging plaintiff with incompetency in his profession of Teacher of Book-keeping and Penmanship.

The cause was referred to arbitrators, before whom the defendant, by his counsel, endeavored to defend himself, by alleging the truth of the words charged as slanderous.

The evidence took great latitude. The following is an abstract of the substance of what relates to the question at issue, viz. the qualifications of the plaintiff:

Witnesses for the defendant.

Michael Nesbitt, sworn. The plaintiff once showed me his books. I objected to an entry in the Day-book of "Shipped 100 barrels flour, from store." I asked how the flour got into the store, and to what account it should be credited. He then looked at the books he had with him, and said he had left one book at home. I inferred by his not explaining the matter that he was unable to do it.

Mr. Nesbitt was then shown an entry of the same kind in Bennett's Book-keeping. He said it would answer in Bennett's form, where the day-book and journal were in the same book, but could not be properly understood when they were in separate books, as in Mr. Megonegal's.

E. W. Richards, [illegible] sw. I did not authorize a reference to me, but I engaged instruction for my brother in penmanship, of Mr. Megonegal. My brother made very good improvement.

Mr. —— [illegible], sw. I am clerk to [illegible] & Richards. Mr. Megonegal called there about a year since and showed his books to Mr. Richards and myself. They were in some respects different from the books, and I thought Mr. Megonegal's plan an improvement.

Thomas M'Lanahan, sworn. I am a professor and teacher of book-keeping. I was acquainted with Mr. Megonegal 4 or 5 years since, and was his partner in teaching. Have had a suit with him. Am not acquainted with his present qualifications, otherwise than from seeing his books. In his ledger there is an entry of "sundries (or balance)" which I disapprove. His journal is altogether improper. It is no journal at all. A merchant could not understand his journal in this way. The separation of the journal from the day-book, and the form in which they are kept, render them [illegible]

[illegible]

C. O. Marsh, teacher of book-keeping, sw. [illegible] from his acquaintance with Mr. Megonegal [illegible] years since when he taught him his (Marsh's) mode of book-keeping [illegible] had but one interview with Mr. Megonegal for the last two years. In that interview, Mr. Megonegal said if a legacy were left him, he would open an account for it, [illegible]

[illegible]

Cross examined. [illegible] Does not the objection you made to plaintiff's entry, apply equally to Bennett's? It does. But I do not approve of Bennett. What objection have you to it. Will it answer practical purposes? It will; but I think there is needless repetition in it. [illegible] sufficiently accurate? It is. [illegible] the flour to belong to any other person, sufficiently shows that it is the property of the owner of the books. Do you find any difficulty in understanding Mr. Megonegal's journal entries? I do not. There is no practical evil in the separation of the journal from the day-book, [which was objected to by M'Lanahan] nor in the ledger entry of "sundries (or balance)." Mr. Megonegal's mode will produce the same practical results as other modes of Book-keeping.

Townsend Sharpless, aff'd. Plaintiff showed me his books last year. I thought there was something faulty in his mode of closing them, which I asked him about, and he did not explain to my satisfaction. The closing entries appeared unintelligible. I know nothing of his competency at this time.

Cross examined—There was in plaintiff's books a mode of entry which was new to me, and appeared to be an improvement. I adopted it in my practice, and have found it advantageous. Q. Here are some books written at Mr. Megonegal's Seminary; please point out the features in the closing entries which you object to. A. I do not object to these. They appear to be proper. I think those which I saw must have been different. I heard Mr. Nesbitt say, that "Sundries Dr. to Sundries" was an improper entry. I should probably have said so myself. I do not profess a scientific knowledge of Book-Keeping. There is no necessity for a comma after "Dr."

Capt. Harman, sw.—I went two or three times to Mr. Megonegal's room for information, last July a year. I asked him two questions which he did not satisfactorily answer, and I went no more. He showed me in one case that Bennett's book was the same as that I objected to. I went to Mr. Megonegal about the first of July, 1828, in consequence of seeing in June, some references published in the papers. One of the questions I asked him related to the reason of dates of different years being in the day book or journal. I do not recollect what his answer was—nor do I recollect what was the other question that I asked him.

Mr. Brown, Teacher, sw.—About ten days after defendant left plaintiff's school, plaintiff informed me, that defendant's leaving had been very beneficial to him.—He had had a great increase of students since that time.

Cross exd. Did you express a favorable opinion of Mr. Megonegal, at Alderman Badger's. A. I did not. Here is a newspaper article containing very high encomiums upon Mr. Megonegal's system of Book-Keeping and Penmanship, and his skill as a teacher. Were you the author of this piece? *I decline answering that question.*

Witnesses for the Plaintiff.

Whitney Smith, sw. I studied book-keeping with Mr. Megonegal. I was perfectly satisfied with him.—He always answered my questions relative to the science. I carry on business, and keep books by double entry.—What I learned with plaintiff has answered all my purposes. I keep journal, ledger, day book, cash book and bill book. I had formerly kept books by single entry, but did not understand the system of double entry till I went to Mr. Megonegal. He had several treatises on book-keeping by different authors.—He explained the distinctions, and offered to teach his own system or either of the others. I should not suppose that a person could judge of the plaintiff's competency to teach by going only a third or a fourth of a course to him [as Coburn and Capt. Harman did.] Defendant called on me before this suit was brought, stating that plaintiff had referred him to me, and wishing to know my opinion of plaintiff's qualifications. I told him I was well satisfied with them. There was something in his manner that made me conclude he did not come with a proper motive.

P. Powel's deposition read. Deponent was formerly a teacher of book-keeping and penmanship, and published a work on the latter science. He is now a clergyman. He has been several times at Mr. Megonegal's room and seen the writing of his pupils, as well as conversed with him on the subject of teaching. His views of the manner of teaching, and the mode of treating pupils are excellent. From the books seen by deponent, and his conversations with Mr. Megonegal, he considers Mr. Megonegal as well qualified to teach penmanship, as any person he is acquainted with. He means the plain hands for common utility. His hand is a good business running hand.—This deponent has been for some time an assistant of Mr. Rand, in teaching.

Samuel M. Linn, sw. Witness took a course in writing with Mr. Bristow, in consequence of which his hand became worse. He then went to Mr. Megonegal, under whose care he improved it, so that it was better than at first.

Witness also went through a course of book-keeping with Mr. Megonegal, in March last.—His mode of teaching, and his explanations were satisfactory to witness.

The counsel for defendant here asked the witness a great number of questions, selected by M'Lanahan & Marsh, as to the mode in which he would keep books in particular cases—which questions the witness answered correctly and it is understood to the satisfaction of the arbitrators.

Joshua Lippincott, Jr. sw. I studied writing with Mr. Megonegal two years since. He improved my hand; and I was well satisfied. [illegible]

[illegible]

J. W. M'Grath, sw. [illegible]

[illegible]

John Ord sworn.—I am a teacher. I have taken lessons in penmanship with plaintiff. His mode was new and original to me. My improvement was good and satisfactory.

J. W. M'Grath sworn.—I studied book-keeping with Mr. Megonegal last fall and winter. Since that time I have kept, and still keep, the books of a mercantile importing house. I was perfectly satisfied. There was a gentleman from Georgia, who studied book-keeping, and also several students in penmanship, who attended at the same time. Mr. Megonegal's system is an improvement. I went to him in consequence of the recommendation of several persons who had previously been under his instruction and were much pleased. I considered Mr. Megonegal's knowledge of the subject to be very good and practical, and equal to any; he was able to communicate it to others, though he was not so loquacious as some. Mr. Megonegal writes a fair hand. His students in penmanship progressed more rapidly than you could well conceive.

Mr. Reser, teacher, and Mr. W. Walker, bookseller, testified to the high reputation of Mr. Bennett's system of book-keeping.

Withrop Sergeant sworn.—I am engaged in mercantile business. I formerly kept my books by single entry. Last April I went to Mr. Megonegal to learn the double entry system. I found him competent to teach, and I obtained the knowledge I desired. I have since put the system in practice. Mr. Megonegal's mode of entry is well calculated to prevent errors, or to detect them if committed. He was never at a loss in giving explanations. He exhibited Bennett's and several other systems, and pointed out the differences.

Wm. T. Thompson sworn.—I studied book-keeping with Mr. Megonegal in July of this year. I thought him perfectly acquainted with the science. He was never at a loss in answering questions. He offered to teach the auxiliary books, but I had a knowledge of them before I went to him. I went to learn the double entry.

Earle, counsel for plaintiff, in addressing the arbitrators, remarked, that it was worthy of notice, that the principal and most zealous witnesses for the defendant were teachers, rivals to the plaintiff. That the witnesses for the defendant could not agree among themselves. Mr. Marsh pronounced it wrong to write the word Dr. without a comma, but Messrs. Sharpless and M'Lanahan thought it right. *Mr.* M'Lanahan thought it wrong to make an account current from the day book—but Mr. Marsh and others thought it proper. Mr. M'Lanahan said it was impossible to understand books kept in Mr. Megonegal's mode; but Mr. Thomas, a witness for defendant, and a practical book keeper, thought them easily understood, and that they could lead to no error. Mr. Marsh admitted the same thing. Mr. M'Lanahan practises having the student make a closing entry of an account, before the previous entries are posted. Mr. Marsh pronounces this improper. Mr. Nisbett says it is impossible to understand the entry of certain flour, which is the same as Bennett's. But Mr. Thomas and other witnesses say it is perfectly clear, and sufficiently explicit. Mr. Nisbett says "Sundries Dr. to Sundries" is an improper entry, and Mr. Sharpless says he might have said the same thing. But the other witnesses say it is proper, and very customary among the best merchants.

Messrs. Marsh, M'Lanahan, and Nisbett, are the only three witnesses that pointedly condemn Mr. Megonegal; they are equally pointed in condemning each other, and are all three condemned by the other witnesses. The two first are rival teachers. The last is evidently but little acquainted with the best modes of book-keeping.

As relates to Captain Harman, his memory is evidently defective from his statement about the newspapers, disproved by Mr. McCrea. But if it were not so, how absurd to rely upon his evidence. He knows nothing of book-keeping by double entry. He called twice or thrice on Mr. Megonegal, and because he did not, in that time, comprehend every thing as a finished student would do, he concluded Mr. Megonegal to be incompetent.

If plaintiff was incompetent, it would be easy to prove it. The hundreds who have been taught by him might be called, to show that he had not done his duty, and they had to go elsewhere for knowledge. But the defendant has been unable to produce A SINGLE WITNESS, who has completed a course with Mr. Megonegal, that had afterwards to go elsewhere, or was unable to write well or keep books, or who will say ought against him. This is testimony of THE HIGHEST KIND. It is such as few teachers can produce. It appears that various pupils completed courses elsewhere, and afterwards came to Mr. Megonegal;—but none who went through a course with him, had any occasion to go elsewhere.

We have had intelligent men, book-keepers, teachers and others, who have been under Mr. Megonegal's instruction [or] sent their children. They all unite in his praise. They have been subjected to a rigid cross examination, suggested by Mr. M'Lanahan, and have come out of it with honour and credit to themselves and their teacher. They unite in declaring that his modes of book-keeping and penmanship are the best [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] STOCK & EXCHANGE [illegible]
S. E. corner of Chesnut and [illegible]

PUBLIC STOCKS.

LOANS.

[illegible]

BANK STOCKS.

[illegible]

INSURANCE STOCKS.

[illegible]

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

GUINEAS,..........[illegible]
DOUBLOONS,..........[illegible]
S. A. DOUBLOONS,..........[illegible]
TWENTY FRANK PIECES..........[illegible]
AMERICAN GOLD..........[illegible]

Theatre—Chesnut Street.

SECOND NIGHT OF Mr. and Mrs. SLOMAN'S ENGAGEMENT.

This evening, December 4,
Will be performed a Comedy, in 5 acts, called

THE WONDER!

A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

Don Felix,..........Mr. Wood.
Don Pedro,..........Mr. [illegible]
Col. Briton,..........Mr. [illegible]
Gibby,..........Mr. Maywood.
Lissardo,..........Mr. Jefferson.
Donna Violante,..........Mrs. Sloman.
Donna Isabella,..........Miss [illegible]
Flora,..........Mrs. [illegible]
Inis,..........Mrs. [illegible]

In the course of the evening, THREE COMIC SONGS by Mr. SLOMAN.

The whole to conclude with, first time this season, the laughable Farce of

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

La Fleur,..........Mr. Sloman.
Doctor,..........Mr. [illegible]
Marquis,..........Mr. [illegible]
Constance,..........Mrs. [illegible]
Lisette,..........Mrs. [illegible]

To-morrow evening, will be produced, for the first time,

THE SISTER OF CHARITY.

St. Ursula, the Sister of Charity,..........Mrs. Sloman.

After which, the celebrated Comic Opera of

BROTHER AND SISTER.

☞ Doors open at 6, and Performance to commence ¼ before 7 o'clock.

Philadelphia Theatre—Arch Street.

MR. DUFF'S LAST NIGHT.

This evening, December 4,
Will be presented the Play of

THE STRANGER.

The Stranger,..........Mr. Duff.
Tobias,..........Mr. [illegible]
Baron Steinfort,..........Mr. [illegible]
Francis,..........Mr. [illegible]
Solomon,..........Mr. [illegible]
Peter,..........Mr. [illegible]
Mrs. Haller,..........Mrs. [illegible]
Countess Wintersen,..........Mrs. [illegible]
Charlotte,..........Miss A. [illegible]

The Evening's Entertainments to conclude with the Farce of

FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

Robin Roughead,..........Mr. [illegible]
Dolly,..........Miss A. [illegible]

To-morrow, Mr. DUFF'S BENEFIT.
On Monday, Mr. WALTON'S BENEFIT.

Washington Amphitheatre—N. Liberties.

This evening, December 4,
The evening's Entertainments to commence with

A GRAND ENTREE.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master [illegible]

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master [illegible]

CORDE TENSA, by Mons. [illegible]

To conclude with

THE FOREST OF BONDY!

OR, THE DOG OF MONTARGIS.

[illegible]

Mr. HENRY'S BENEFIT to-morrow.
Doors open at 6, performance to commence at [illegible]

GEORGE COOPER,
COAL GRATE AND FENDER STORE,
No. 14 North Sixth street.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and intends to keep on hand a variety of articles in the above line, at moderate prices.

N. B. Sheet Iron Coal Stoves.

oct. 11—3m*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MERCHANTS from the Western and Southern States, purchasing their fall assortments, can supply themselves by calling at No. 45 North Second street, with a new and splendid style of CARVED and FIGURED TORTOISE SHELL COMBS, of which the subscriber is the only manufacturer in the United States. This style of Comb is becoming very fashionable, both in New York and in this city, and for elegance, in design and finish, any thing of the kind ever [illegible].

Also, as above, every other variety and size of Tortoise Shell and Brazilian Combs, by the dozen, on the most accommodating terms.

sept. 2—tf M. B. LITTLEBOY.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

DULL & WHITE have for sale at their Paper Warehouse, No. 4 Decatur street, Imperial, Super Royal, Royal, and Medium printing paper, of various qualities.

Foolscap, No. 1 2 and 3.
Quarto Post, No. 1 2 and 3.
Folio and Bank Post.
Bonnet Boards, Bookbinders' Boards.
Trunk Boards, Box Boards, &c.
Hanging Paper, Hardware, &c.
Wrapping Paper, of various sizes.

Together with a complete variety of Paper, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or approved paper. aug. 21—tf

THE PENNSYLVANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR INSURANCE AGAINST
LOSS BY FIRE.

Capital authorized by Law..................$400,000
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that this Company continue to make INSURANCE, either Permanent or Limited, on Property and effects of every description, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, on terms as liberal as any similar Institution. By its Charter it is confined to the single object of INSURING PROPERTY ON LAND, OR LYING IN PORT, from loss by Fire, and affords the best security against the distress and ruin too often occasioned by the ravages of that destructive element.

Applications made personally, or by letter, at the Office, No. 138 WALNUT STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN SMITH, *Secretary*.

april 7—tf

THE AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DAILY make INSURANCE on property of every description, from LOSS or DAMAGE BY FIRE, on terms as reasonable and LIBERAL as any similar Institution in the United States.

Applications at the Office, No. 101 CHESNUT STREET, either personally or by letter, promptly decided on. JOB BACON, Secretary.

may 7—d

Bickersteth's Christian Hearer.

JUST received and for sale by TOWAR & HOGAN, No. 255 Market street, the Christian Hearer, designed to show the importance of hearing the word, and to assist Christians in hearing with profit.—By the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, author of a Scripture Help, &c. first American, from the second London edition. dec. 3—tf

LOST,

ON the evening of the 1st inst. running to the fire on the wharf, between Market and Chesnut streets, the centre branch of the Lever belonging to the Reliance Fire Co. Any information respecting it will be thankfully received by the undersigned Members.

ANTHONY NULE,
No. 202 Noble street,
WM. J. BENNERS,
No. 57 New street, or
JOHN B. SCHWARTZ,
dec. 3—tf No. 43 Market street.

DENTAL SURGERY, &C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by E. L. CAREY & A. HART, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, a system of Dental Surgery. By S. S. Fitch, Surgeon Dentist, 1 vol. 8vo.

Also, Principle of Currency and Banking. By E. Lord. dec. 3—tf

27 39 42.

THE capital prize of $1,000, sold yesterday and paid to-day, at WM. D. GONTER'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 16½ S. Fourth st.

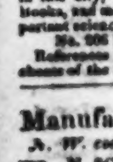
dec. 3—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHING to decline business, offers his whole stock for sale, at cost and under. It consists of richly trimmed Mantels, Pier and Toilet Glass, a large collection of Prints, by the first masters; among them are Martin's Deluge and Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still; Belshazzar's Feast, and Passage of the Red Sea; and others by celebrated masters. Likewise, a large assortment of British, French, and German Looking-glass Plates. All of which will be sold at cost and under. THOMAS NATT,

dec. 3—tf 154 Market street.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,
HAT MANUFACTURERS.



☞ OLD STAND, 61 South Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

☞ NEW STORE, 149 Chesnut street, one door East of the United States Hotel, and opposite the United States Bank. aug. 12—tf

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen that he continues to give lessons in Penmanship, in a superior style to any other taught in this city, and to write with double the facility of any other system taught in the Union. Specimens of improvement will warrant the above. From twelve to thirty lessons will enable a person to write a good bold hand, and three lessons will show the great utility of this system over all others.

N. B. His rooms are open from 8, A. M., to 10, P. M. Ladies write in a separate room. Evening classes for ladies and gentlemen are open.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs that he has completed his new treatise on Book-keeping, and its superiority over all other systems is fully tested by Merchants and Book-keepers of the first taste; his system and perfect mercantile manner of instruction will enable his students to acquire in from 10 to 20 Lessons generally, a superior knowledge of the science. His long practice in teaching and faithful study, together with the examination of more than one hundred sets of books, in the first counting-houses in this city, enable him to give a superior form of books, and most extensive explanation on this very important science. R. MEGONEGAL,

No. 205 Race street, opposite Franklin Square.

References will be given to Accountants and Merchants of the first standing. july 9—tf

PIANO FORTE
Manufactory and Wareroom,
N. W. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

E. N. SCHERR, not the less active (because of situation comparatively retired,) in his very best exertions to gratify the eye and ear, and hence, unwilling to come short of the public's friendly notice, (without entering into profuse and tiresome detail,) would just remind his friends and the public generally, that his Wareroom displays a new and extensive assortment of the first style of Pianos, variously designed, possessing the wonted excellence of tone peculiar to his instruments, for the universal approbation of which, tested by the most liberal patronage, he takes pleasure in tendering his sincere thanks.

P. S. Pianos carefully, neatly, and promptly repaired, and old Pianos taken in part pay for new.

sept. 30—tf

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, 1830.

PUBLISHED this day and for sale by GEORGE W. DONOHUE, No. 190 South Second street, the Atlantic Souvenir, for 1830, splendidly bound in embossed leather, with gilt leaves, and 12 highly finished engravings on steel, by the first Artists.

oct. 22—tf

British and French Goods.

ELEGANT Foulard Prints.
Dark do. do.
5-4 Chintz Shawls.
No. 9 Watered Belt Ribbon.
Sup. Blue-Black Satins.
Men's and Women's Hoskin Gloves.
do. sup. Beaded do.
5, 6 and 7-4 Merino Cloths.
White Paris and Black Italian Crape.
Linen Cambrics and Cambric Hdkfs.
Plain Colored Gros de Naple.
do. do. Gros de Suss.
Sup. rich Victorines, new article for Ladies' Evening Dresses.
Reps Satins, Double Chain, first quality.
Grenadine Scarfs.
White Satin Bordered Silk Barege Hdkfs.
White Silk Cashmere Long Shawls.
Do. do. 5-4 do.
Do. do. 3-4 do.
An elegant assortment of French Embroidery.

Also, Drab, Blue, Olive and Dark Mixed American Manufactured Cloths, most of which will be sold low, to close consignments, by JOHNSON & CLARK,

sept. 16—tf No. 14 South Front street.

The Young Preacher's Manual;

OR, a Collection of Treatises on Preaching; comprising Fenelon's Dialogues on the Eloquence of the Pulpit; Claude's Essay on the Composition of a Sermon, abridged; Gregory on the Composition and Delivery of a Sermon; Reybaz on the Art of Preaching; Baxter's Reformed Pastor. Just received and for sale by R. GURLEY.

255 Market street, opposite Decatur street.

dec. 2—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH M. PAUL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them, for settlement, to

JOHN PAUL,
JOHN PAUL, Jr.
THOMAS C. PRICE,
ROWLAND JONES, } Executors.

dec. 2—1m

J. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 23 CHESNUT STREET,
SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

march 14—tf

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary. Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 65 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles.

sept. 30—6m

Library and Reading Room Company
OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Directors of the said Company, notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the same, that the amount of their respective stock and annual subscriptions, are requested to be paid to the undersigned, on or before the 15th of December next, when certificates will be issued.

J. J. WATEMAN, Treasurer,
No. 209 North Second street.

Donations in Books, Maps, Periodicals, &c. for the use of the Institution, will be received and acknowledged by the following gentlemen:—

Charles Keen, Esq. at the Kensington Bank.
Joseph Reakirt, S. E. corner Third and Callowhill street.
Dr. C. H. Rohr, Third street, next below Green.
Jacob F. Hoeckley, No. 304 North Second street.
Osmon Reed, N. W. corner Second and Vine sts.

nov. 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SMITH & NAVIN, of the Shakspeare Refectory and Oyster Cellar, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All parties having claims against the said firm are hereby notified to present them forthwith for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Robert Smith, who is duly authorised to receive the same. ROBERT SMITH,

nov. 27—tf GERALD G. NAVIN.

NOTES

OF the following Broken Banks, will be bought by S. SYLVESTER, at either of his Offices, 130 Broadway, New York, and 30½ South Third street, Philadelphia:—

New Hope,	Middle District,
Columbia,	Trenton,
Elkton,	Jersey City,
Lombard,	Franklin,
Darby,	Green County,

And of most other broken banks, or the highest price will be given in Lottery Tickets.

dec. 1—tf SYLVESTER.

Joseph White's Cabinet Wareroom,
NO. 91 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Next to the North East corner of Spruce street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has constantly on hand a handsome assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Mahogany Card and Dining Tables, Plain and Carved Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. which he will sell on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders executed on the shortest notice.

Before purchasing elsewhere, J. W. requests purchasers to call and examine his articles.

oct. 20—1y

Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,
No. 6 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed from No. 26 to No. 6 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 3d door below Market street, where they manufacture and have constantly on hand, a great variety of silk, worsted and cotton Suspenders, including a general assortment of A. L. VANHORNS' improved and Patented spring roller Suspenders, with Springs attached to the Rollers in front, making them, in point of ease and durability, far superior to the Roller Suspenders formerly used.

Also, a general assortment of silk, hair and patent leather stocks, Russian belts, Vest springs, Cravat stiffners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail.

VANHORN & PIMM.

N. B. On hand, and for sale at very reduced prices, an assortment of superior pocket books.

oct 13—tf

U. S. & CITY ESTABLISHMENT.
OLD STAND
No. 90 Cherry street, two doors below Sixth street,
A. G. RICHARDS

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to "THE LADIES" of this and other cities throughout the Union, for past favors, and is happy to acknowledge the particular and flattering notice taken of his SUPERIOR MANNER of WASHING and DRESSING of CASHMERE, MERINO and CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS, SILK, SATINS, &c. &c. WARRANTING the COLOURS NOT TO FADE, and LOOKING EQUAL TO NEW.

N. B. A. G. R. with pleasure informs his friends and the public, that he has received from Europe, by a late arrival at New York, a fresh supply of materials for setting colors, superior to any he has ever used, which will, of course, enable him to give his work a greater degree of elegance.

THREAD and SILK LACE washed and mended, as usual. april 7—1y

W. BURTON'S
BOTTLED PORTER, ALE AND CIDER STORE,
S. W. Corner of Chesnut and Second streets,

[illegible] where the above articles, of very best quality, are constantly kept for Exportation or Home Consumption.

Also, his IMPERIAL, which is so highly approved of, being a very pleasant and wholesome beverage.

oct. 17—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.
TO THE PUBLIC.

IN consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my BOTTLES. In future, the PANACEA will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA," as represented above.

These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to TWO DOLLARS per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from Patients and Medical Practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which Envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish.

The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain Physicians, have their origin either in ENVY, or in the mischievous effects of the SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. WM. SWAIM,

No. 261 CHESNUT STREET.

September, 1828.

CERTIFICATES.
FROM DR. N. CHAPMAN,

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, and Clynical Practice in the University of Pennsylvania, President of the Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia, &c.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

FROM DR. W. GIBSON,

Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c. &c.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphylis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

FROM DR. VALENTINE MOTT,

Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. &c.

I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable Medicine in Chronic, Syphilitic and Scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

FROM DR. WILLIAM P. DEWEES,

Adjunct Professor of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.

I have much pleasure in saying I have witnessed the most decided and happy effects in several instances of inveterate disease from Mr. Swaim's Panacea, where other remedies had failed—one was that of Mrs. Brown.*

WILLIAM P. DEWEES, M. D.

* See Book of Cases, page 53.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

This Medicine had been used for more than 7 years before an effort was made to imitate it, but the great demand for it, and its wonderful success, have induced a great number of persons to imitate it in various ways—upwards of fifty different mixtures have been got up in imitation of it, which is a convincing proof of its being a medicine of great value. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one, thus retaining some of its virtues; others are using the genuine Panacea in their bottles to perform cures, to obtain certificates to give their own a reputation, &c.—Some have even resorted to perjury to deceive the public. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients in diseases where the genuine Swaim's Panacea would have proved instantly efficacious. I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public to assure them, that the composition of my Panacea is not known, nor was it ever communicated to any other person in any way whatever, and consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, are fraudulent impositions. WILLIAM SWAIM.

Sold by every respectable Druggist in the Union.

jan. 17—2aw

FAIRCHILD'S SURE REMEDY
FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis, or Venereal and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcers, White Swellings, diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine has felt much reluctance in ushering it to the public, and nothing but the fullest conviction of its utility and importance, aided by the solicitation of his friends, could have induced him to bring it forward at this period, when the many headed Panacea monsters are so much in vogue.

The Proprietor claims no merit to himself for the discovery, it having been the result of accident, the Medicine being a tincture prepared from one single herb.

It is too well known to admit of doubt or uncertainty, that all the popular Panaceas of the present day, owe their active qualities to the mercurial preparations which enter into their composition; and the too frequent baneful effects, resulting from their incautious use, are daily developing themselves, and gradually dispelling the illusion which had been created in their favour. Being well aware of the abusive use of mercury in all its preparations, and of the necessity of its being used only under the prescription and advice of a Medical Practitioner, the Proprietor would feel himself awfully responsible, in recommending to his fellow men, a medicine which contained deleterious substances, that would endanger their health and lives. He solemnly assures the public, and pledges himself, that his Remedy contains no mercurial or mineral preparation whatever, but is, as observed before, composed of the tincture formed of one single herb. Much might be said in its praise, and many certificates of its efficacy and value be given to the public, but this is deemed superfluous, as the article will be found to recommend and establish for itself a character, by its own intrinsic merit and virtue. It is therefore confidently recommended to the public for the relief of all those diseases which it claims to cure, and will be found an effectual and innocent as well as a "SURE REMEDY."

The Remedy will be put up in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, and having the words "FAIRCHILD'S SURE REMEDY" blown in the glass. Price five dollars per bottle.—Prepared solely by

OLIVER FAIRCHILD, Cincinnati, Ohio.

And Sold by his only Wholesale Agent,

T. W. DYOTT,

N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, Who will supply all orders, and appoint Agents for the sale of the same. nov. 7—tf

BUFFALOE ROBES

AND BEAR SKINS, for sale at No. 12 South Third street.

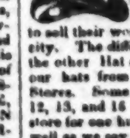
SYLVESTERS, BROTHERS & CO.

dec. 2—tf

Buckminster's Sermons.

JUST received and for sale by E. LITTELL & BROTHER, south west corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Sermons by the late Rev. S. Joseph Buckminster—now first published, from the author's Manuscripts. dec. 2—tf

TEESE & CO.



INFORM the public that they have taken one of the splendid stores, Nos. 36 and 37, in the Arcade, and that they intend to keep HATS made of the best materials and workmanship that can be obtained—and that they intend to sell their work lower than any other Hat Store in this city. The difference in the rent between our Store and the other Hat stores in this city, will enable us to sell our hats from $1 to 1 50 lower than the other Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13, and 16 hundred dollars rent, and we get our store for one hundred—and if our work does not wear as well as we say it will, we will make any deduction required. We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions—and have now in store, hats of every quality, of the latest Philadelphia, New York, and London Fashions, which are ready for sale.

HATS of every shape and quality can be made at the shortest notice, as we manufacture our hats in this city. The highest price given for old hats in exchange for new ones—(economy is wealth:) All who wish to save a dollar on the purchase of a new hat, will please to call as above. nov. 27—3m

ELEGANT LETTER PAPER.

ROSE, Lemon and Cream Coloured Letter Paper, perfumed and plain, water lined and laid; a great variety of qualities, put up in half reams—a fine assortment of every description, for sale by

R. GURLEY,

255 Market street, opposite Decatur street.

dec. 2—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Vendue, on Saturday, December 5, 1829, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House,

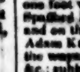
ALL that Mansion House, tenement, stone house, barn, stables and improvements, and all those three lots of land, marked in a plan annexed to the will of Samuel Howell, deceased, (No. 1) situate in the Township of Oxford, one of the said lots on which the Mansion House is erected, beginning on the Delaware River, thence up the same north 38 degrees 30 minutes, east 25 perches and sixty-five hundredths of a perch to a buttonwood, thence north 21 degrees 30 minutes, east 6 perches and six-tenths to a 33 feet wide road, thence along the same north 38 degrees 30 minutes, west 43 perches and eight-tenths to a corner, thence along a public road south 34 degrees 45 minutes, west 27 perches and two-tenths to a corner of lot No. 2, thence along the same south 33 degrees 10 minutes, east 54 perches and four-tenths to the place of beginning, containing 16 acres and 47 perches by high water mark, and thence to low water mark; one other of the said lots fronting the said public road, and beginning at a corner of a lot marked No. 2, thence along said public road north 34 degrees 45 minutes, east 27 perches and two tenths to said 33 feet wide road, thence along the same north 38 degrees 30 minutes, west 210 perches and six-tenths to a corner of another lot marked No. 2, thence south 53 degrees 10 minutes, west 17 perches and two-tenths to another corner in same lot, thence by another lot (No. 2) south 38 degrees 30 minutes, east 210 perches and three-tenths to the beginning, containing 37 acres and 24 perches; and the other of said lots beginning on a lane which leads into the said 33 feet wide road, and a corner of land late of Benjamin Britton, deceased, thence north 83 degrees 30 minutes, east 121 perches, thence south 25 degrees 30 minutes, east 38 perches and two-tenths, thence south 83 degrees, east 119 perches and three-tenths to said lane, and thence along the same north 27 degrees 15 minutes, west 38 perches to the place of beginning, containing 23 acres and 25 perches, together with the privilege of the aforesaid roads and lanes.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel E. Howell, and to be sold by GEORGE REES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1829.—26—3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Vendue, on Saturday, December 5, 1829, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House,



ALL that certain Lot or Piece of Ground, and the two story frame tenement fronting on Sixth street; also, the frame tenement fronting on Spafford street, thereon erected, situate on the west side of Sixth street, between Shippen and Fitzwater streets, in the Township of Moyamensing, and County of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the west side of Sixth street aforesaid 16 feet ten inches and three quarters of an inch, and extending in length or depth westward ninety-six feet, more or less, to a new street, twenty four feet wide, called Spafford street.—Bounded on the east by Sixth street, on the south partly by a one foot wide Alley, and partly by Ground now or late of Spafford Drewry, on the west by Spafford street aforesaid, and on the north by a Lot granted or intended to be granted to Adam Kaiser, on ground rent, together with all and singular the ways, alleys, waters, water-courses, rights, liberties, &c. &c.; subject to the yearly rent or sum of twenty Spanish milled silver dollars, and one-third of a dollar, each weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains, payable unto the said Spafford Drewry, his heirs and assigns, on the 1st day of May in every year forever.

ALSO, a certain lot or piece of ground, and the two story frame tenement thereon erected, fronting on Sixth street; also, the two story frame tenement fronting on Spafford street, thereon erected; situate on the west side of Delaware Sixth street, continued between Shippen and Fitzwater streets, in the township of Moyamensing and county of Philadelphia aforesaid, containing in front or breadth on said Sixth street 15 feet, and in length or depth, extending westward 96 feet or thereabouts, to a new 24 feet wide street, called Spafford street. Bounded southward by other ground granted to William Mullen, on ground rent, westward by said Spafford street, northward by a lot granted to Jacob Brown, on ground rent, and eastward by Sixth street aforesaid; the whole subject to a yearly ground-rent or charge of twenty milled silver dollars, lawful money of the United States, payable on the 12th day of July, in each and every year, to John Cobert, his heirs and assigns forever.

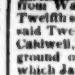
Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Mullen, deceased, and to be sold by

GEORGE REES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1829—nov. 27—3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, at public vendue, on Saturday, December 5, 1829, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House,



All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of South street, between Shippen's Lane and Broad street, in Moyamensing Township, in the County of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said South street, thirty three feet nine inches, and in length or depth one hundred and twenty feet to Bedford street; bounded northward by the said South street, southward by the said Bedford street, westward by other ground of the representatives of John H. Brinton, and eastward by ground granted, on ground rent, to James Graham, subject to a ground rent of $71 70 per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November.

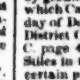
Seized and taken in execution as the property of William H. Nutt, and to be sold by GEORGE REES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1829.

N. B. There are on the point of the above lot two two storied brick dwelling houses, neatly finished. nov. 25—3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Vendue, on Saturday, December 5, 1829, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House,



No. 1. ALL those two contiguous lots on the east side of Delaware Twelfth street, between Walnut and Locust streets, at the distance of 153 feet south from Walnut street containing together in breadth on said Twelfth street 32 feet, and in depth 94 feet. Bounded west by said Twelfth street, south by ground of Elizabeth and James Caldwell, east by ground of Andrew Caldwell, and north by ground of Jacob Gross, deceased, (being the same premises which James M. Linnard and Mary his wife, by indenture, dated the 5th day of August, 1820, intended to be recorded, granted and conveyed to Robert Stiles in fee.)

No. 2. And also, all that certain other lot or piece of ground, on the east side of Delaware Twelfth street, between Walnut and Locust streets, 137 feet south from said Walnut street, containing in front on said Twelfth street 16 feet and in depth 94 feet. Bounded west by Twelfth street, south by the above described premises, east by lots of Andrew Caldwell, and north by ground late of Michael Kipple, (being the same premises which Caleb North, High Sheriff, by deed poll, dated the 10th day of December, 1821, and entered among the records of the District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia, in book C. page 498, &c. granted and conveyed to the said Robert Stiles in fee) excepting and reserving thereout nine feet for a certain passage.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Stiles, and to be sold by GEORGE REES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1829.

N. B. On the lots above described, are erected a new substantial three story brick dwelling house, about 20 feet 4 inches in front, and about 38 feet deep, piazza, and two story brick kitchen, a large vault, a brick coach house and stable, handsome side garden, with a brick wall in front. nov. 25—3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Vendue, on Saturday, December 5, 1829, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 89 South Fifth street,

A quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Sideboard, Tables, Beds, Bedding, Looking Glasses, Shovel and Tongs, Andirons, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of ———, and to be sold by GEORGE REES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, November 28, 1829.—3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, December 8, 1829, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 128 North Second street,

A large stock of Hats, &c. Also, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Sideboard, Tables, Beds, Bedding, Looking Glasses, Shovel and Tongs, Andirons, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of ———, and to be sold by GEORGE REES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, December 1, 1829—3t

BINDERS' PLOUGH KNIVES.

JUST received and for sale, at No. 8 South Front street, 4th door below Market, BINDERS' PLOUGH KNIVES, at 6 dollars per dozen.

nov. 24—tf

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
November 14, 1829.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Commissioners, until the seventh day of December next, for digging out Beach street to the surface of the gravel, from Spruce to Pine street, and for removing the dirt therefrom, and depositing it in Beach street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets. The proposals to state the price per cubic yard, and to be endorsed "Proposals for digging out Beach street, &c." By order. JOHN NORVELL, City Clerk.

nov. 19—3TD

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
BEAVER HATS.

A HANDSOME assortment of Ladies, Misses and Children's Beaver Hats, of the following colours:—Black, Fawn, Blue, White, light and dark Purple and Brown, of the most fashionable shapes. For sale at BULKLEYS',

149 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank.

nov. 10—tf

HACKLES.

THE subscribers have just received one case of Peter & John Partridge's HACKLES, consisting of Hemp, Keg, Middle and Fine Cleaners.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,

aug. 12—tf No. 140 Market street.

GLOBES.

A COMPLETE assortment of Wilson's 13, 9 and 3 inch Globes, for sale by

H. S. TANNER,

144 Chesnut street, opposite the Theatre.

dec. 2—tf

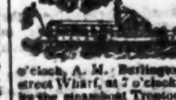
The Keepsake, for 1830.

FOR sale by THOMAS T. ASH, No. 139 Chesnut street, The Keepsake, for 1830, 19 splendid Engravings.

The Gem, 13 Splendid Plates.
The New Year's Gift.
The Juvenile Keepsake.

Also, The Token for 1830, The Pearl, The Atlantic Souvenir, The Talisman, and all the London Annuals. dec. 2—tf

FARE, $1 50.
UNION LINE FOR NEW YORK.
THE SHORTEST LAND CARRIAGE BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES.



VIA Trenton, Princeton, and New Brunswick.—25 miles land, over a good Gravel Turnpike Road, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Burlington, Capt. A. Jenkins, leaves Chesnut street Wharf, at 7 o'clock. Passengers arrive at New York, by the steamboat Trenton, Capt. A. Degraw, at 5 o'clock P. M. ☞ FARE THROUGH, $1 50. ☜

Passengers for Easton, take the steamboat Burlington, and arrive the same afternoon.

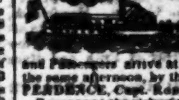
Fare to Burlington, Bristol, and Bordentown, 25 cents.
To Trenton..50 cents.

N. B. The only Line by Trenton, Princeton and New Brunswick. J. VANDEGRIFT, Agent.

nov. 24—dtf

DAILY TO BALTIMORE.
THROUGH BEFORE DARK.

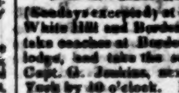
Averaging two hours the most expeditious route between the two cities.



The UNION LINE Steam Boat NEWCASTLE, Capt. M. G. Jannings, leaves Chesnut Street Wharf daily, except Sunday, at 7 o'clock, and Passengers arrive at Baltimore, uniformly before dark, the same afternoon, by the splendid new Steam Boat INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Reardon.

Baggage at the risk of the owner. sept. 29—tf

Fare Reduced to $2 50, at 12 o'clock,
BY THE CITIZENS' LINE,
For NEW YORK, via Bordentown and New Brunswick.

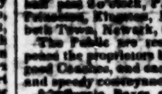


THE splendid new Steam Boat Philadelphia, Captain Z. W. KELLUM, leaves Arch Street Wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock, for Burlington, Bristol, White Hill and Bordentown. Passengers for New York take coaches at Bordentown to New Brunswick, there lodge, and take the superior Steam Boat New York, Capt. G. Jenkins, next morning, and arrive in New York by 10 o'clock. Fare through, $2 50.

N. B. For seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 8 Arch Street, or of the Captain, on board of the Boat, at Arch Street Wharf.

Passengers for Trenton, take coaches at Bordentown. Returning, the Philadelphia leaves Bordentown at half past 5 o'clock, in the morning. nov. 10—d

FARE REDUCED TO $4.
U. S. MAIL COACH for New-York,



THROUGH in twelve hours.—The United States Mail Coach, with a Guard, leaves the Office, No. 22 South Third street, daily, at half past 5 o'clock, P. M. via Frankford, Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, Bridge Town, Elizabeth Town, Newark, and Jersey City.

The Public are respectfully informed, that from the expense the proprietors have gone to, in placing on able Horses, good Coaches, and careful Drivers, that this Line, for safety and speedy conveyance, is not surpassed by any in the Union.

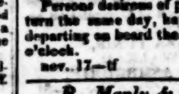
☞ Specie, Boxes, and Packages of every description, will be taken under the care of the Guard, and promptly delivered at their places of destination.

For seats, apply at our office, No. 22 South Third street, opposite Congress Hall, late Sand's Hotel. All baggage at the owner's risk. GEORGE CARTER,

Agent for J. Reeside & Co. Proprietors.

Private carriages, or 4 horse Coaches, furnished to any part of the United States. sept. 25—tf

SEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Citizens' Canal Line for Baltimore.



THE elegant steamboat WM. PENN, will resume her trips in the line, on Thursday morning next, at 7 o'clock, and continue to depart every morning, at the same hour, (Sundays excepted,) from Arch street wharf, for Baltimore.

Passengers by this line, pass through the canal, in the splendid barges Chesapeake and Delaware, which are warm and commodious, arriving early the same evening at Baltimore.

Persons desirous of passing through the canal, and return the same day, have an opportunity of doing so by departing on board the Wm. Penn, any morning, at 7 o'clock. N. DAVIDSON, Agent,

nov. 17—tf No. 5 Arch street.

R. Manly & Co. 104 South Street,

OFFER to their country customers, Lottery Tickets in all duly authorised Lotteries, ten per cent. cheaper than any other office in the city. That is to say:—10 Dollar tickets, at 9—5 do. do. 4 50—4 do. do. 3 50—which is a reduction of 12½ per cent.

All our country friends, inclosing cash, will be served the same as if present, and the choicest Numbers picked out for them.

MANLY & CO. deal more extensively with country people than any other office, because he sells cheaper, and good fair Prizes, viz:—Nos. 38 57 48, quarter, $10,000, to a gentleman in Chester county. Nos. 15 31 34, half, $10,000, to a lady in Delaware county. Nos. 10 28 46, quarter, $6,000, to a person in Montgomery county. Nos. 6 9 35, quarter, $2,000, to a colored man, in Radnor, Delaware county, Pa.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, of Pennsylvania, Class No. 14, for 1829, drawn in this city on Thursday, 17th December, 1829.—60 Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME:

1 prize of..........	$30,000	10 prizes of..........	500
2..........	10,000	10..........	400
2..........	5,000	10..........	300
1..........	4,210	28..........	200
10..........	1,000	51..........	100
10..........	600	&c. &c.	

Tickets $10. We sell them at $9. nov. 18—tf

KEEPSAKE, GEM, &C. FOR 1830.

JUST received and for sale by E. L. CAREY & A. HART, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, The KEEPSAKE, for 1830, edited by F. Mansel Reynolds, embellished with *eighteen* splendid Engravings, by the first Artists.

THE GEM, a Literary Annual, for 1830, embellished with *thirteen* fine Engravings, by the first Artists.

THE JUVENILE KEEPSAKE, edited by Thomas Roscoe, fine plates.

THE LITERARY SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts, fine plates.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING.

THE IRIS, a Literary and Religious Annual, fine plates.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT, *fourteen* fine plates.

The Bijou, Winter's Wreath, Juvenile Forget-Me-Not, Token, Atlantic Souvenir, Talisman, Pearl, Boy's Own Book, &c. &c. dec. 1—tf

30,000 DOLLARS

FOR NINE DOLLARS, SHARES IN PROPORTION. Union Canal Lottery Office, No. 16½ South Fourth street. The 14th class, Union Canal Lottery, will be drawn in this city, on Thursday, the 17th December.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of..........	$30,000	10 prizes of..........	$600
2..........	10,000	10..........	500
2..........	5,000	10..........	300
1..........	4,210	28..........	200
10..........	1,000		

Besides many of $100, 90, 80, 70, &c. amounting to $273,760. Tickets 9 dollars, shares in proportion.

All orders, by post or otherwise, executed promptly, and postage free to the purchaser. Apply to, or address

WM. D. GONTER,

nov. 28—tf No. 16½ South Fourth street.

JOHN MONELL TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the above business at his old established stand, No. 20 South Third street, where he will be happy to furnish all articles in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Six or eight Pantaloon and Vest makers wanted as above. june 6—tf

SOUVENIRS, &C.

NEAL & MACKENZIE, No. 201 Chesnut street, between the Theatre and Arcade, offer for sale, among a variety of seasonable articles, the following new Souvenirs, both English and American: Friendship's Offering; Token; Bijou; Amulet, Literary Souvenir; Juvenile Forget-Me-Not; New Year's Gift; Ackerman's Forget-Me-Not.

Also, a large assortment of engravings; Jones' Views of London; Gentlemen's Seats, Public Works, Westall's Great Britain, Illustrated; Views in Edinburgh; National Portrait Gallery, in three numbers, each No. containing three Portraits of distinguished persons, price 50 cents.

A great variety of New Dramatic Works, lately from London, containing portraits.

New Songs, Pouches, Large Bushy Whiskers, &c.

dec. 1—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MARY E. MORTON, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement to the subscriber, and those indebted to said estate, to make payment to him.

ROBERT MORTON, Administrator.

nov. 19—eo6w 716 South Front street.

SCHUYLKILL COAL.

THE subscribers are now prepared to receive orders for Schuylkill Coal of the first quality, which will be delivered without delay. Apply at the office, No. 6 Minor street.

oct. 12—tf J. R. & J. M. BOLTON.

PROCLAMATION.

Health [illegible]

Extract from the 27th [illegible] Law:

"And it shall be the duty of the said Board [illegible] all offensive or putrid substances, and all [illegible] may have a tendency in their opinion [illegible] health of the citizens, to be removed from [illegible] lanes, alleys, highways, wharves, docks, [illegible] part or parts of the city of Philadelphia, [illegible] Southwark, and the townships of the Northern Liberties, Moyamensing and Penn, and to cause [illegible] also within the limits aforesaid, to be [illegible] cleansed with lime or otherwise at the expense [illegible] viduals who are the owners of the houses [illegible] said Privies are appurtenant, as the said Board [illegible] time to time deem necessary for the health of [illegible] bitants thereof.

"And if the owners or occupiers of the [illegible] which any nuisance may be found, and the [illegible] houses to which the said Privies are appurtenant [illegible] on due notice thereof, refuse or neglect to [illegible] immediately removed, cleansed, or [illegible] said, he, she, or they, so refusing or neglecting [illegible] forfeit and pay for every such offence [illegible] than twenty, nor more than [illegible] recovered and appropriated as [illegible] the expense attending the removal [illegible] be recovered by the Board in any Court [illegible] jurisdiction, from all corporate bodies [illegible] in case due notice has been given [illegible] and a refusal or neglect to do so [illegible] ed by the Board."

WHEREAS the Board of Health [illegible] tained that there are a number of [illegible] city and district, which are in a [illegible] is hereby given to the owners and [illegible] and they are hereby required and [illegible] Privies as want emptying, or [illegible] become nuisances in the [illegible] cleansed and emptied during the [illegible]

AND WHEREAS the Board of Health [illegible] agreeably to law, two pits and lots [illegible] the reception of the privy filth, viz: [illegible] above Coates street, and the other [illegible] near Federal street.—Notice is therefore [illegible] to all persons owning night carts [illegible] the contents of privies, that they are to [illegible] in the pits above mentioned, and in no other [illegible] out the permission of the Board of the Health [illegible] and obtained, under the penalty of fifty dollars [illegible] and every offence, one half to go to the informer [illegible] only to law, on the conviction of the person [illegible] and which penalty will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board of Health.

WILLIAM MANDRY, [illegible]

dec. 2—3tawtw

Opium, Tortoise Shell, and C[illegible]

3 CASES Turkey Opium, entitled [illegible] ture; 100 pounds Tortoise Shell, of [illegible] fifty; and a few bags Java Coffee, for sale [illegible]

N. [illegible]

No. 4 Franklin Place, a few doors north of [illegible] office.

E. LATOUCHE,
RESTAURATEUR, No. CHESNUT [illegible]

HAS the honour to inform the [illegible] this city, that he can supply [illegible] Parties. His house is well [illegible] dine fifty persons in one parlour. His [illegible] Wines is good and abundant. Those gentlemen that wish to furnish their own Wines, can do so on [illegible]. Any gentleman ordering Dinner, [illegible] the day previous.

BALLS AND WEDDINGS
Can be supplied at two days' notice, viz:
Boned Turkey, decorated with Jelly,
Beef a la Mode,..........................
Large Game Pie,.........................do.
Tongues,..................................do.
Larded Partridges,.......................do.
Pheasants,................................do.
Chickens, Terrapins, Pickled Oysters
DINNER PARTIES ABROAD.
Three different kinds of Soup.
SIDE DISHES.
Oyster Pie—Partridge Pie.
Fillet of Chickens au Supreme.
Croquet of Chickens.
Fricandeau of Veal.
Salmi de Canard.
Chicken Salad.
Chartreuse de Perdrix.
Cotelette a la Maintenon.
As pick des Filets de Perdrix.
Good Servants will be provided for [illegible] either at home or abroad.

nov. [illegible]

DRAWING

OF the 13th class of the Union Canal Lottery:—19 20 44 37 1 15 26 27 57.

The 14th Class will be drawn on Thursday, the [illegible] Dec. 1829. The Capital prizes are $30,000, [illegible] 10,000; two of 5,000; one of 4210; ten of [illegible] 600; ten of 500, &c.

Tickets and shares, all signed by the [illegible] be sold, at Scheme price, until Wednesday next, the 16th inst. at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 73 South [illegible] door below Dock street. A. M. [illegible]

nov. 16—tf

GREAT CHANCE.
Thirty Thousand Dollars—Capital Prize.

ON Thursday, the 17th December next, the drawing of one of the finest Lotteries [illegible] ever offered to the public, will take place [illegible] Besides the above capital, there are

2 prizes of..........	$10,000	10 prizes of..........	[illegible]
2..........	5,000	10..........	[illegible]
1..........	4,210	10..........	[illegible]
10..........	1,000	10..........	[illegible]

A great number of $200, 100, &c. &c.

Our friends at a distance will do well to apply immediately—their letters will be answered by return of mail.

Whole tickets $10, shares in proportion.

A deduction of 10 per cent. will be made to the regular customers of the LA FAYETTE OFFICE.

CLINTON & CO.

No. 33 South Third street, opposite Mail Stage Office, Philadelphia. dec. 1—[illegible]

Desilver, Jr. Herse & Lindsey,
BOOK BINDERS, PAPER RULERS, [illegible]

OVER the Book store of Thomas Desilver, Jr. are prepared to execute every description of plain and fancy Binding, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Connected with the establishment, is an extensive Manufactory of

BLANK BOOKS.

Containing a Patent Cylindrical Ruling Machine, with every facility for making to order, at the shortest notice, any kind of Blank Work, warranted equal in quality, to any work of the kind done in the city.

Banks, Public Offices, and Merchants, supplied at lower prices than by any other establishment.

nov. 30—dtf

THOMAS T. HOGG & CO
SIGN PAINTERS.
AND IMITATORS OF WOOD, &c.
NOS. 32 & 33 ARCADE.

july 22—tf

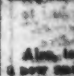
C. ADAMS

HAS REMOVED to No. 87 SPRUCE STREET, between THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, at the Corner of BINGHAM'S COURT, where she has opened a handsome assortment of MILLINERY. nov. [illegible]

TO LET.

A Three Story BRICK HOUSE, in Vine street, No. 94. [illegible] commodious, and very pleasantly situated. [illegible] rate. Enquire at this office. dec. [illegible]

TO RENT.



An old Tavern Stand. For terms apply at this office. nov. [illegible]

TO LET.

A large shop to be let, in Jones' Alley, opposite Christ Church, suitable for almost any kind of business. Apply to Thomas [illegible] House Carpenter, on the premises, where he carries on the Carpenter business in general, with despatch and on low terms. dec. 1—3t

ANNUALS, FOR 1830.

JUST received and for sale by GEORGE W. DONOHUE, No. 190 South Second street,

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, 1830, 13 engravings.
THE TOKEN, 1830, 15 do.
THE PEARL, 1830, 9 do.

oct. 27—dtf

Wistar's Cough Lozenges.

PREPARED from the original prescription of the late Professor Wistar. These Lozenges [illegible] justly celebrated for the speedy relief they afford to those afflicted with coughs, hoarseness, [illegible] can constantly to be had at

FREDERICK BROWN'S
Drug and Chemical Store,
N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets.

Also, to be had as above, French JUJUBE PASTE, a new and pleasant article just received from Paris, for coughs, colds, &c.

Gum Pastoral, Tolu and Ipecacuanha Lozenges, [illegible]

dec. 1—[illegible]